CHEAP and EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR CUTS, BRUISES, INSECT BITES OR STINGS, PILES, PRICKLY HEAT, and OTHER SKIN AILMENTS.
CALVERT'S CARBOLIC OINTMENT.
Larger 13½d. pots.
Free from Animal Fat.
Sold by TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.
Makers awarded 56 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,293—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1890.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	Pts.		Qts.	pts
15·0	7·6	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	15·0	7·6
11·0	5·6	Dinner—St. Julien, and La Rose	11·0	5·6
25·0	12·6		25·0	12·6
37·0	18·12	After Dinner—Lafit	37·0	18·12

"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Clarets are the largest and rank as the finest in India."
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday.
† ASSAM	3033	500	W. J. Webber	29th Nov.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	6th Dec.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	13th „
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	20th „
† ASSAM	3033	500	W. J. Webber	27th „
B.I. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	3rd Jan. 1891.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	10th „
B.I. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	17th „
† ASSAM	3033	500	W. J. Webber	24th „
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	31st „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	7th Feb.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	14th „
† ASSAM	3033	500	W. J. Webber	21st „
B.I. GANGES	4396	800	T. J. Alderton	28th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	7th Mar.
B.I. PESHAWAR	2927	600	W. A. Wheler	14th „
† ASSAM	3033	500	W. J. Webber	21st „
B.I. BENGAL	4499	800	A. B. Daniell	28th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	4th Apr.
B.I. ROSETTA	3525	700	E. Crewe	11th „
† ASSAM	3033	500	W. J. Webber	18th „
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	25th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd May
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	9th „
† ASSAM	3033	500	W. J. Webber	16th „

The steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before [illegible] day of sailing.

[illegible] TO LONDON,
[illegible] ILLES.
24th Mar.
7th Apr.
May
[illegible] ER leaves
[illegible] rty to call at
[illegible] OTH,
[illegible] Company.
[illegible] NALIANA
[illegible] UBATTINO.
[illegible] il Steamers
[illegible] or GENOA and
[illegible] vals of 20 days,
[illegible], PORT SAID,
[illegible] 0, and Rs. 150
[illegible] clively, inclusive
[illegible] ered in LONDON,
[illegible] wed in the Hand-
[illegible] Special Rates for
[illegible] amers will LEAVE
[illegible] .P. To sail on
[illegible] 800 1st Dec.
[illegible] 900 20th Dec.
[illegible] 800 10th Jan. 1891.
[illegible] AVE can now obtain
[illegible] ONDON and BACK,
[illegible] oa or Naples, AT
[illegible] yahs are charged
[illegible] clusive of food. In
[illegible] cent. extra will be
[illegible] & HONGKONG.
To sail.
[illegible] he 7th December, 1890.
[illegible] tion and other particulars
[illegible] cc., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
[illegible] instone Circle, Bombay, 11th Nov. 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN
LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Dec. 90
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Jan. 91

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
POSEIDON	L. Lemessich	4,200	650	15th Jan. '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	G. Wallusching	3,800	550	21st Dec. '90.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 20th November, 1890.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on 12th December 1890, at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.
A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

"CITY LINE OF STEAMERS."

THE favourite Passenger steamer "CITY of DUBLIN," 3,267 Tons, Captain J. Campbell, WILL SAIL for Liverpool on or about the 10th December. This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins on deck, amidships, Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for first-class passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 14th November 1890.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.
S. "KISTNA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 3rd December.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, CUTCH MANDAVIE, KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, at 11 a.m., on 29th November, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Busheer, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,122 tons, at 11 a.m. on the 30th November, after arrival of incoming English mail, transhipping mails and passengers at Kurrachee to the Persian Gulf Steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "LINDULA," 3,346 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 28th November, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE, PLYMOUTH, ANTWERP, AND LONDON.
S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 3rd December.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA AND LAMOO.
S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on or about the 29th November.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 27th November, 1890. Agents.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *viâ* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

FOR NEW ZEALAND DIRECT FROM CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
BOOLDANA	2,823	On or about 26th Dec.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 27th Novemer, 1890. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
NUBIA	3,551	T. Knox	6th Dec.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	18th „

THE above steamers have been built specially in view of the Indian trade, and have every comfort for first class passengers.
Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 27th November, 1890.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
KIRBY HALL	R. Phillips.	2,700.	300.	About 3rd Dec.

THIS Steamer has good Accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates, but carries no Surgeon and Stewardess.
For further particulars apply to
EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 14th November, 1890.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail about
WERNETH HALL	A. Buck.	4,100.	500.	12th February 1891.

THIS fast Steamer has been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carries both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on Deck and forward of the Engines.
For further particulars Apply to
EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 18th November 1890.

THE CITY LINE S. S. "CITY OF DUBLIN" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK. Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their goods without delay.
Matches, Oil, Acids, Naptha, and other Inflammable Articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at consignees' risk and subject to removal to the Combustible Shed at their expense.
Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts, they will be landed at the Quay at the risk and expense of the consignees.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 26th November, 1890.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NEW PERFECT SEAMLESS
LAWN TENNIS BALL,
Made specially for Messrs. Treacher & Co., is by far the best wear-resisting Tennis Ball yet introduced.
Rs. 12-8 per doz., Cash.
COLONEL——, Sec., Lawn Tennis Club, B——, writes :—
We have given your perfect Seamless Lawn Tennis Balls a very careful trial, and have come to the unanimous conclusion that they are far the best Balls we have ever played with. They last from 2½ to 3 times longer than any kind we have used, and are therefore much cheaper.
Ayre's Championship Balls, Rs. 10-8 per doz.
Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHEAVIN'S
PATENT RAPID FILTERS.
THE most efficient yet invented. They purify with astonishing rapidity the most offensive, stagnant, or other water, and are fitted with Silver-plated Tap and India Rubber Washer complete.

		Cash prices. Rs.	a.
Domestic Filters, in Cream-coloured Stoneware—			
No. 000	Half gallon size	8	8
„ 00	„ „ Wicker covered	10	0
„ 0	One-and-a-half gallon size	10	8
„ 0	„ „ Wicker covered	12	8
„ 1	Two-and-a-half gallon size	13	0
„ 1	„ „ Wicker covered	15	8
„ 2	Three-and-a-half gallon size	18	8
„ 2	„ „ Wicker covered	20	0
„ 3	Five gallon size	25	0
„ 3	Six gallon size	32	0
Pocket Filters (no Traveller should be without one) from		2 to 5	0

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

MESSRS. GIESLER'S reputation as one of the LEADING CHAMPAGNE HOUSES is thoroughly established in every market in the world. Their "INDIA BRAND" Champagne, wherever introduced, has been invariably admired, and is undoubtedly one of the BEST Wines of its class imported into India.

Price per dozen Quarts, Rs. 54 ; Pints, Rs. 31.

The following well-known Champagnes are also kept in stock :—

	Per dozen. Bottles. Rs.	a.	Per Half Bottles. Rs.	a.
PERRIER JOUET'S FINEST DRY	54	0	30	0
Do. do. RESERVE CUVEE	61	0	35	0
HEIDSIECK'S DRY MONOPOLE	57	0	32	0
ROEDERER'S RESERVE	58	0	33	0
KOCH FILS	50	0	28	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER'S LIGHT PILSENER BEER,
BRIGHT AND SPARKLING,
POSSESSES good body and colour, with an excellent flavour ; it has not that weak and watery taste which characterizes so many of the so-called Light Beers.
Bottles, Rs. 5-12 per dozen Cash.
Half Bottles, Rs. 3-14 per dozen Cash.
Per Case 4 dozen Bottles, Rs. 21-8.
Per Case 6 dozen ½ Bottles, Rs. 21-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.
KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines on favourable terms, and FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
SECOND SALOON accommodation by the P & O. Line secured at very low rates. Special attention given to the grouping of passengers and selection of Berths, so as to secure their comfort on the voyage. For this purpose a Register is kept free of charge, and intending Travellers are recommended to forward their names for registration at as early a date as possible, so as to ensure satisfactory arrangements being made.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
SPECIAL arrangements have been made for the convenience of Ladies and Children travelling alon
BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at Low rates ; Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired ; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.
IMPORTERS can rely on their goods being cleared promptly, economically, and safely ; a large and experienced staff, many of whom have been twenty years and upwards in Messrs. King, King & Co.'s employ being constantly in attendance on the Bunder, and at the Custom House.
LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principa towns of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED, and a copy of Messrs. King, King & Co's "Handbook for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE subjoined SPECIALTIES are well worth the careful notice of our Constituents. Every care and attention is employed in their preparation, and they are guaranteed as being equal to anything imported :—

KEMP'S Alterative Powder, Re. 1-8 bottle.
KEMP'S Antidysenteric Pills, As. 14 bottle.
KEMP'S Areca-nut Tooth Paste, Re. 1 pot.
KEMP'S Aromatized Castor Oil, Re. 1-4 bottle.
KEMP'S Arrowroot and Bael, Rs. 2-8 bottle.
KEMP'S Arrowroot and Pomegranate, Rs. 2-8 bottle.
KEMP'S Brilliantine, Re. 1-8 bottle.
KEMP'S Brown Windsor Soap, As. 10 and Re. 1-4 packet.
KEMP'S Camphorated Myrrh Dentifrice, tin As. 10, Re. 1 bottle.
KEMP'S Chemical Food, Re. 1 and Re. 1-12 bot.
KEMP'S Chlorodyne, As. 12, Rs. 2, and Rs. 4 bot.
KEMP'S Cold Cream, Re. 1 pot.
KEMP'S Complexion Fluid, Re. 1 bottle.
KEMP'S Dialysed Iron, As. 12 and Re. 1-8 bot.
KEMP'S Digestive Tablets, Re. 1 bottle.
KEMP'S Easton's Syrup, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 bot.
KEMP'S Edina Whisky, Rs. 27-8 doz.
KEMP'S Extract of Meat, Re. 1-4 bottle.
KEMP'S Fever Drops, Rs. 2 bottle.
KEMP'S Fever Saline, Re. 1-4 bottle.
KEMP'S Floral Mouth Elixir, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4 bottle.
KEMP'S Gymkhana Bouquet, Rs. 2-8 bottle.
KEMP'S Ginger Essence, Re. 1 and Rs. 2 bottle.
KEMP'S Hair Dye, Rs. 2 case.
KEMP'S Hair Douche, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 bottle.
KEMP'S Insect Powder, As.12, Re.1-6, & Rs.2-8 tin
KEMP'S Iodized Sarsaparilla, Rs. 2-8, Rs. 4-8, and Rs. 8-8 bottle.
KEMP'S Jeweller's Rouge, As. 12 bottle.
KEMP'S Juice of Rhinacanthus, Re. 1 bottle.
KEMP'S Kino Lozenges, As. 12 bottle.
KEMP'S Lavender Water, Re. 1-4, Rs. 2, and Rs. 3 bottle.
KEMP'S Limejuice and Glycerine, Re. 1 bottle.
KEMP'S Marking Ink, As. 8 phial.
KEMP'S Mutton Extract, Rs. 3 bottle.
KEMP'S Nutritive Elixir, Rs. 2 bottle.
KEMP'S Nutritive Extract, Re. 1 and Rs. 2 bottle.
KEMP'S Ovoid Pills, all kinds, see List.
KEMP'S Oils, various, see List.
KEMP'S Peppermint Crystal, Re. 1 bottle.
KEMP'S Pomades, various, for the Hair, As. 12 bottle.
KEMP'S Quinine Wine, Rs. 22 doz.
KEMP'S Rhamnus Frangula, Re. 1-12 bottle.
KEMP'S Rheumatikon, Re. 1 bottle.
KEMP'S Ros Alpinus, Re. 1 bottle.
KEMP'S Sarsaparilla, Rs. 2-4, Rs. 4, and Rs. 7-8 bottle.
KEMP'S Syrups, various, see List.
KEMP'S Taraxacum and Podophyllin, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 bottle.
KEMP'S Universal Remedies, see List.
KEMP'S Vermin Exterminator, As. 12 bottle.
KEMP'S Vivone, Rs. 2, doz. bottles.
KEMP'S Writing Ink, Re. 1 per bottle.

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SUPERIOR TABLE DAMASK.
CLOTHS · BEST
NAPKINS BELFAST
DOYLEYS BLEACH.
REDUCED PRICES.

	Rs.	a.
Best Double Damask Cloths ; Rich Floral Patterns and other elegant designs, IN ALL SIZES ....from each	9	8
Rich Damask (Double) Table Napkins, to match cloths, if required, an extensive selection Hemmed ready for use ....from per doz.	9	8
Superior Damask Doyleys, Fringed large size selected choice patterns ...per doz.	6	0
Piece Damask to Fit all Tables; any length cut, Neat Attractive Designs ....Per yard	3	0
BROWN LINEN ; afternoon Tea Cloths, Richly Embroidered in Silk, Deep Fringed Edges, a Novelty ....each	6	0

SPECIAL V. P. P. OR CASH DISCOUNT 10 PER CENT.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.

REPAIRS. To watches, clocks, chronometers &c., by First Class Practical men only, and under the direct supervision of our Managing Director. REPAIRS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPAIRS. To Jewellery of all kinds, Missing Gems replaced at moderate charges. Fancy Jewellery or Rings to special design made on the premises by trained workmen. All repairs executed with neatness and despatch. REPAIRS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPAIRS. To Spectacles and Eye-glasses, New Frames, New Springs, &c. All work in this line is under the personal superintendence of an Optician, and every satisfaction is guaranteed. REPAIRS.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPAIRS. To Pianofortes by competent Europeans. Pianos tuned and renovated at rates commensurate with thorough good work, old Pianos re-done as good as new. REPAIRS.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIALITIES IN SILK BRACES.
(SUITABLE FOR EVENING DRESS.)

Guyot's Patent, in a variety of Plain Colours and Fancy Stripes.....per pair Rs. 5 8
The Cantab, Fancy Stripes ..... „ „ 6 8
The Armstrong, fitted with Spiral Springs, in Fancy Stripes, &c. ..... „ „ 7 8
N.B.—Carriage and Packing Free per V. P. P.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
BOMBAY.

RUGS AND MAUDS.

THE "GLEN" RUG ..... Each	11	8	THE "ROYAL" MAUD...Each	28	8
"Snowden" ..... „	15	8	"Albert" „ ... „	35	0
"Gloucester" ..... „	18	8	"Imperial" „ ... „	35	0
"Dale" ..... „	18	8	"Argyle" „ ... „	35	0
"Celtic" ..... „	30	0	"Mackenzie" „ ... „	35	0
"Reversible" ..... „	35	0	"Farquharson" „ ... „	35	0

REVERSIBLE PLUSH RUGS—
(Plain and Fancy).....Each Rs. 30 and [illegible]

BLANKETS AND PILLOWS.

FINE WHITE WITNEY Pr Pr..	18	8	EIDERDOWN PILLOWS, Each	6	8
Extra Large „	25	0	Do. Do. „	8	8
Scarlet ..... „	18	8	Do. Do. „	9	8
„ Extra Large „	25	0	Feather ..... Do. „	8	8
Eiderdown Quilts ..... „	25	0	Horse Hair ..... Do. „	8	8
„ Satin ..... „	45	0	Cotton ..... Do. „	1	0

LARGEST AND BEST CHOICE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

THORPE & CO., {TRAVELLERS, OUTFITTERS,} BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"O. K." BRAND.
TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.
SPECIALLY SELECTED.
In Boxes of 100 each.

	Rs.	a.
O. K. Nobles.—Of fine Flavour, and Mild.....	1	12
O. K. Dawsons.—With Straw, much liked.....	1	12
O. K. Manilla—Choice mild Cheroot, with Straw	1	8
O. K. Havannahs.—Well made, a Superior Smoke	2	0
O. K. Thompsons.—With Straw, a long Smoke...	1	12
O. K. Club Musters.—Cigar shape	3	0

JAVA GEMS.
In Boxes of 100 each.

O. K. Java Gems, Cigar shape, No. 1.....	3	8
O. K. Java Gems „ „ 2.....	3	4
O. K. Java Gems „ „ 3.....	3	0

BOMBAY. PHILLIPS & CO., Ld., POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.
CHRISTMAS CARDS !
NEW YEAR CARDS ! !
SEASON 1890-91.
ARTISTIC, CHASTE, REFINED, EMBRACING
NOVEL COMBINATIONS, NEW STYLES OF DIE STAMPING, SPECIALITIES IN SHAPES, &c. &c.,
Forming by far the most satisfactory Series of Christmas and New Year Cards that we have ever seen.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN AND GENERAL INVESTMENT TRUST, LD.
Capital £500,000
„ Subscribed and paid up ...£250.000
Bankers and Agents in India.
Calcutta.—MESSRS. KING, HAMILTON AND CO.
Bombay.— „ KING, KING AND CO.
SOLICITORS.
MESSRS. SANDERSON & Co., Calcutta and London.
THE TRUST IS PREPARED :—
to negotiate for the purchase of Municipal Bonds Debentures or Shares in Indian Joint Stock Companies (special facilities thus being afforded to Executors for the speedy realization of Estates) ;
to make advances on same ;
to subscribe for issue, or guarantee the issue of Municipal Loans, and the Debentures or Shares of Joint-Stock Companies either in England or in India : and to act as Trustees for Debenture holders.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.
NEW SHIPMENT OF
REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS
JUST RECEIVED.
THE attention of Connoisseurs in this SPECIALITE is respectfully requested to the following
SELECT BRANDS :—

	Rs.	a.
AGUILA D'ORO, Reg. Reina, per box of 100	36	0
LARRANAGAS, Reg. Londres, „ 50	16	0
HENRY CLAYS, Reg. Madrid, „ „	14	0
LA CAUCADUA, Vegueros ... „ „	14	0
Do. do. ... „ 100	26	0
UPMANN, Reg. Reina ... ... „ „	26	0
Do. Londres ... „ „	26	0
AGUILA D'ORO, Princessas ... „ „	25	0
HENRY CLAYS, Non Plus Ultra „ „	20	0
EL PILOTO, Reg. Preciosa ... „ „	20	0

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. R. Noerton, 355, High Holborn London, Eng.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE COLUMBIA ELITE ROLLER SKATING RINK.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY.

Gentlemen are invited to enter for the 5 RUPEE BLINDFOLD PRIZE COMPETITION, which comes off at 10 p.m. sharp.

SATURDAY.

Grand Fencing Tournament for the CHAMPIONSHIP OF BOMBAY.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9.

First Children's Fancy Dress Carnival. Admission and Skates FREE to all Children in Fancy Costume.

THE BOMBAY AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB

Will give their first performance of this Season

ON SATURDAY, 6TH DECEMBER,

AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE,

When will be represented PAUL MERETT'S Melodramatic Romance of

"THE GOLDEN PLOUGH"

And Joseph Lunn's very amusing Farce of

"FISH OUT OF WATER."

NEW DRESSES! NEW SCENES!!

The proceeds of the Performance will be given to the Funds of the

PARSEE LYING-IN-ASYLUM.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Box (to hold 4)	Rs. 6	Dress Circle (1st Row)	Rs. 3
Orchestra Stalls	„ 3	„ „	„ 2
Stalls	„ 2	Gallery and Back seats.	„ 1

Orchestra Stalls, Dress Circle Seats, and stalls may be reserved at the *Kaiser-i-Hind* Press, where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

THE s. s. "HESPER" has ARRIVED from MIDDLESRO' and is ready to DISCHARGE her CARGO.

CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to take delivery of their goods without delay.

It is hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage, &c., must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before her departure from Bombay, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 27th November, 1890.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.

CHIEF OFFICE: 105, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, S. W.

INDIAN DEPOT:—APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PERMANENT and ANNUAL SUBSCRIBERS TICKETS can now be obtained on application to the Agent. The subscription to the former is Rs. 21 except to existing Annual Subscribers to whom the charge is Rs. 18. The charge for Annual Tickets is Rs. 4 for the first year and Rs. 2 each subsequent year. Applications for Tickets by post must be accompanied by the subscription and 1 anna for postage. Cheques and Money Orders should be crossed Chartered Mercantile Bank of India.

Tickets are available to deal at the London Stores "and Depots."

For further information, address

THE MANAGING AGENTS,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that RUSTOMJEE BARJORJEE DAROOWALLA *alias* BUJULALCHUNA, residing in Pitha Mohola, within the Fort of Bombay, has CONTRACTED TO SELL the property described below. All persons having any claim to or upon the same or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned to his address in the Bank of Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same (if any) will be considered to have been waived, and the sale will be completed without any regard thereto.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 500 square yards or thereabouts, situate, lying and being at Bandora Bazar Road, on the south side thereof in the Collectorate of Thana, Salsett, in the Registration sub-district of Thana, a portion of which land is village land, and a portion whereof is registered under Survey No. 261, sub No. 1 in Bandora division, with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house, and buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bandora under No. 280 A, and bounded on the north by the said Bandora Bazar Road, on the south by Sea-shore, on the east by the property of Govind Bapoojee Tendoolkar, and on the west by the property of Radhabai, widow of the late Atmaram Sagoon, together with all houses, out-houses, buildings, fixtures, gardens, trees, wells, ways, lights, sewers, watercourses, rights, privileges, easements, advantages, and appurtenances whatsoever to the said hereditaments or any part thereof and which the said property has been mortgaged to one Sorabjee Kanjeebhoy.

CASSINATH BAPOO.

Bombay, 27th November, 1890.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

1 VOL. AS. 1550, M. A. 10 per Shilling:—

FICTION.	Rs.	a.
Chief Justice: a Novel; by Emil Franzos, translated from the German by Miles Corbet...	1	10
Cigarette Maker's Romance; by F. Marion Crawford, (Macmillan's Colonial Edition).....	2	4
Curse of Carne's Hold: a Tale of Adventure; by G. A. Henty.....	2	4
Damoniac; by Walter Besant.....	1	0
Eastward Ho! a Story for Girls; by Emma Marshall	3	2
Eventide Light; or passages in the Life of Dame Margaret Hoby, only child and sole Heiress of Sir Arthur Dakyns, Kt.; by Emma Marshall	3	2
Fickle Phyllis; Edited by Gwen D'Esterre	3	12
Garret and the Garden, or Low Life High Up and Jeff Benson or The Young Coastguardsman; by R. M. Ballantyne. Illustrated.....	2	4
God and the Man: a Romance; by Robert Buchanan	1	10
Her Two: a Story of To-day; by Mrs. G. S Reany	1	10
Heriots; by Sir Henry Stewart Cunningham, K. C. I. E.	2	4
Hussein the Hostage: or a Boy's Adventures in Persia; by G. Norway	3	2
Justice or Revenge: a Thrilling Story; by J. Johnson Leak.	0	10
King Arthur: not a Love Story; by the Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman".....	2	4
Kirsteen, the Story of a Scotch Family Seventy Years Ago; by Mrs. Oliphant. (Macmillan's Colonial Edition.)	2	4
Mademoisolle; by Frances Mary Peard	2	4
Merchant and Mountebank; by Brenda	0	10
Mirabelle; by May Ostlere.....	0	10
Rex Raynor, Artist: a Story of Sowing and Reaping; by Silas K. Hocking, F. R. H. S.	1	10
Schooner "Merry Chanter;" by Frank R. Stockton	1	10
Scot Free: a Novel; by C. G. Compton.....	3	12
Sweet Cicely or Josiah Allen as a Politician; by "Josiah Allan's Wife," Illustrated	1	4
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Adventures of Thomas Pellow of Penryn, Mariner, Three and Twenty Years in Captivity among the Moors, written by Himself, and edited with an introduction by Dr. Robert Brown. Illustrated.....	3	2
Alison Walsh: A Study of To-day; by Constance Evelyn.....	2	8
Celebrities of the Century, being a Dictionary of Men and Women of the Nineteenth Century; edited by Lloyds C. Sanders.....	6	12
Chapter of Adventures: or Through the Bombardment of Alexandria; by G. A. Henty.....	2	4
Earl of Beaconsfield; by G. A. Froude.....	2	4
Essays of Elia; by Charles Lamb, with introduction by Ernest Rhys (Camelot Series).....	0	10
George Moore, Merchant and Philanthropist; by Samuel Smiles, LLD.....	0	10
Journal of Marie Bashkirtseff, translated, with an introduction by Mathilde Blind, with Two Portraits.....	4	12
Magic at Home: A Book of amusing Science, translated, and edited, with Notes; by Professor Hoffman, with 112 illustrations.....	3	2
Self-Help, a Hundred Years Ago; by George Jacob Holyoake.....	1	10
POETRY.		
Poetical Works of Longfellow, including Recent Poems.	1	4
Twixt Kiss and Lip, or Under the Sword; by the author of "Women Must Weep".....	1	10
PRESENTATION BOOKS.		
Daisy Days; by Agnes M. Clausen, with verses by E. Nesbit, Carl Otta, Graham R. Thomas, Robert Ellice Mack and Agnes M. Clausen....	2	4
Our Sunday Book of Reading and Pictures; by Thomas Archer, Cloth Gilt.....	2	14
Ditto. ditto. stiff boards ...	2	4
Under the Mistletoe; by Lizzie Lawson and Robert Ellice Mack	2	4
Round the Hearth; by Harriet M. Bennett, edited and arranged by Robert Ellice Mack ...	3	12

N.B.—When answering this Advertisement, please name this Paper.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 10 per year.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BALLOON! BALLOON!!

CHINCHPOOGLY, NEAR THE FIRE-BRIGADE.

ON SATURDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER, 1890, AT 4 p. m.

ASCENT IN A BALLOON AND DESCENT BY A PARACHUTE WITH THE BALLOON.

HAJI HOOSSEN AGA ALI

Will ascend in his Balloon to the Cloudland and descend to Terra Firma within one hour.

GATES OPEN AT 1 P.M.

In order to give visitors an opportunity of witnessing the interesting process of inflating his giant Balloon and watching the departure of the Pilot Balloons.

BAND AND REFRESHMENT.

Seats in Reserve: Enclosure..Rs. 3 | Second Class ....Rs. 1
First Class ..... 2 | Third Class .....As. 8

Tickets to be had from SHERIAR ASPINDIAR ERANI, Kalbadevie; ASPINDIAR PALLONJEE TOPIWALLA, Adamjee Peerbhoy Market, Dhobi Talao; also on the Ground.

SPECIAL MISSION.

REV. W. HASLAM,

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

NOVEMBER 23RD TO 30TH.

		A.M.	P.M.	
Friday, November	28th		6	Mission Service.
Saturday, do.	29th			
SUNDAY, do.	30th	11	4-30	Morning Service. Children's Service.
			6	Evening Service.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND CO., Bombay, are now supplying 116 Military Messes and twenty-eight Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURTIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL ST. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that UNPOORNABAI, widow of ANUNTA RAGOBA, RAMRAO ANUNTA and VENAYEKRAO ANUNTA have contracted to mortgage the undermentioned properties, and that all persons having any claims upon the said properties by way of purchase, mortgage, gift, Lease, Lien, inheritance or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, No. 10, Church Gate Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof or reference to any such claims.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fajandari land or ground with the house standing thereon, situate at Dhunvady, Kolebhat, otherwise called Chewoolwady, without the Fort, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, bounded on the east by the house belonging to the heirs of the deceased Ragoba Soonderjee, on the west by the vacant ground and the said Chewoolwady Lane, on the north by the said Chewoolwady Oart, and on the south by the house of Parsi Bomanjee Sorabjee, and which said house is assessed by the Municipality under Ward C. No. 3148, and Street No. 8, and is occupied by the said mortgagors and their tenants.

SECONDLY.—All field land, called Mookheree, bearing Survey No. 1, Pote No. 1, measuring 7 acres and 17½ Goontas, Govt. dues Rs. 59-5, and bounded on the east by the land of Nursey Runchore and Tookaram Dhurmajee Mokul and the Mortgagor's Wurkas land, on the west by the field land of Ranjee Veasjee Tudunkar, on the south by the house of Nursey Shet, and on the north by the land of Purshotum Ramjee, Field called Toolaya, bearing Survey No. 2, Pote No. 1, measuring 1 acre and 14 Goontas, Govt. dues Rs. 11-1, bounded on the east by the Wurkas land of the mortgagors, on the west by the Road and hilly land, on the south by the land of Daji Hus Patel, given to Tookaram, and on the north by the Public Road and the temple of the Goddess. All that piece of land out of Survey No. 2, measuring 16 Goontas, Govt. dues annas 1 and pies 9, bounded on the east by the Wurkas land of Muljee Runchore, on the west by the field land, on the south by the Wurkas land of Nursey Runchore, and on the north by the number of Gawaki. All that Wurkas land, bearing Survey No. 7, measuring 3 acres and 9 Goontas, Govt. dues annas 9 and pies 9, bounded on the east, by the boundary of Kope Rojekar, on the west by the lands of Nursey Runchore and Bagvandas Runchore, on the south by the Wurkas land of Rama Rugh Patel, and on the north by the Wurkas land of Nursey Runchore; all that Wurkas land out of Survey No. 11, measuring 9 Goontas, Govt. dues annas 1, bounded on the east by the land of Mulji Runchore, on the west by the land of the mortgagors, on the south by the Wurkas land of Nursey Runchore and Public Road, and on the north by the fields of Mulji Runchore. And that all the aforesaid fields and Wurkas lands secondly described are situated at Movji Mandurg, Taluka Alibag, Zilla Colaba.—Dated this 27th day of November, 1890.

BALCRISHNA & DIKSHIT,
Mortgagors' Attorneys.

WANTED.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY.

WANTED, 400 tons of English PORTLAND CEMENT of approved brand, weight not less than 112lb. per slaked bushel, packed in casks of usual size, delivered at Guntakal by March 1st, 1891.

For further particulars and form of tender apply to the CHIEF ENGINEER, S. I. R., Trichinopoly.

WILLIAM S. BETTS,
Agent.

Agent's Office, Trichinopoly, 21st Nov. 1890.

BY direction of H. H. MAHARAJA HOLKAR, TENDERS are invited on or before the 17th December 1890 for the Contract or Lease of working the INDORE STATE SPINNING and WEAVING MILLS on payment of a certain fixed amount by way of a net profit annually to H. H. by instalments to be determined after a Tender has been accepted.

The intending applicants will state the period they would like to obtain the lease for their respective applications.

For full information respecting the mills and other particulars connected therewith applications may be addressed to the NAIB DEWAN, Khasgi Department, Indore State.

H. H. does not guarantee the acceptance of the highest or any particular Tender.

The mills were erected in 1868 and 1878, respectively, and the machinery, including Four Engines of 500 Horse Power, Looms 468, Spindles 15,768, &c., &c., are in excellent working order.

K. C. BEDARKAR,
Prime Minister, Indore State.

Indore, 5th November, 1890.

WORKING DAIRY-AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

FRESH BUTTER.

Five Annas per ½ lb.

IN consequence of the demand for FRESH BUTTER, from THE DAIRY in TAMARIND LANE, it would greatly convenience MR. KEVENTER if families on MALABAR HILL would kindly enable him to make a list for deliveries during the week by giving early notice of their requirements.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,

No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

SUIT No. 210 OF 1890.

Ghanasham Nilkanth (Plaintiff, Mortgagee.)
vs.
Jusabhoy Datoo and Karmali Jusab Datooany (Defendants and Mortgagors.)

Under instructions from L. A. Watkins, Esq., Special Commissioner, appointed by the High Court of Bombay, in this suit, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th inst. at 4 p.m. the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land situate on the Elphinstone estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (1,328) square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the north by Sholapur Street, on or towards the south by Poona Street, on or towards the east by vacant land belonging to the Port Trustees, and on or towards the west by Clive Road, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186 and registered by the said trustees in their Rent Roll under No. 462, and are situate in the registration District of Bombay, and were formerly in the occupation of the said defendants, the mortgagors, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the plaintiff, the mortgagee, at a monthly rental of Rs. 275 until 3 st July, 1892, and the said premises, with all the appurtenances, were by an indenture of case, dated 1st November 1887, and made between the said Trustees of the one part and Jussabhoy Datoo of the other part, demised to the said Jussabhoy Datoo, for the term of 50 years and also the messuage or godown erected thereon since the date of the said lease pursuant to the covenant in that behalf contained therein and bearing Municipal Ward Nos. 4857, 4839, and Street Nos. 59, 63.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal, and Malvi, Solicitors, for the plaintiff or to the undersigned.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DEOLALI AT NASIK.

Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Company will sell by Public Auction, at their sale room, No. 4, Forbes and Medow Streets, Fort, in two lots, the undermentioned property at 4 p. m. on SATURDAY, the 6th day of December, 1890, under instructions from Bai Veerbaiji, the widow and executrix, and Mr. Kalkhusru Dhunjeebhoy Mehta, son and executor of Dhunjibhoy Pestanji Mehta, deceased, and on account and risk of Mr. Edulji Mancherji Vachha, by virtue of the power of sale reserved to them by an indenture of mortgage, dated the 2nd day of July 1885.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece of land or ground, situate at Deolali, subdi trict of Nasik, with messuage, tenements, houses, outhouses, &c., thereon built and standing, which said property is purchased by the said Edulji Mancherji Vachha from Messrs. Vannalee, Jeewa and Company, relating which there are no title deeds having been made yet.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Pestonjee and Rustim, Attornies, High Court, at their Office, No. 27, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, November 28, 1890.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF GOLD ORNAMENTS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th inst, at 2 p m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of Mr. Pomajee Tejajee, and on account and at the risk of Hajee Aboo Hajee Ahmed—

Gold ornaments, called bangree, patli, cantli, pohochi, toolsipati, and snuff box.

SALE OF SCRAP IRON, TIMBER, SCANTLINGS, AND FIREWOOD AT THE GUN CARRIAGE FACTORY.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Factory THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th inst., at 2 p.m.—

A large quantity of scrap iron, timber, scantlings of various descriptions; also a large quantity of firewood, &c.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 1st December, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 „ „ dhoties.
5 cases prints.
5 cases white shirtings.
10 cases satin brocades.
One Cottage Piano by Newmeyer.
Two folding harmoniums in good order.
A shipment of handsome and well-finished bentwood furniture, consisting of arm and without arm chairs, baba and low chairs, rocking chairs, sofas, easy chairs, reclining sofas, folding and office chairs, music stools, &c.,
35 coils Manilla covered wire rope 1½, 2½, 4, and 6 inches circumference.

The property of a gentleman, consisting of a folding camera with lense and slides, dinner service, &c.

The property of a deceased gentleman, consisting of handsome dinner, dessert, breakfast, and coffee services, rich glassware, candlesticks, tables and hanging lamps, copper pots, &c.

By order of the Shipping Master, the effects of the late Engr. wearing apparel, foot warmer, & printer's tools, &c.

On account and at the risk of Joosub Hajee Geega, ex. s.s. "Henzada"—

2149—2163—2 cases Russia braid.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome strong double seated brougham.
1 strong serviceable office-shigram.
1 light second-hand victoria.
1 pair very showy and fast strong high-caste iron grey Arab horses, going in single and double harness and saddle, 5 and 6 years old, 14-3 and 14-2½, with certificate of soundness. (Can be inspected at Gosia Mitha's stable at Girgaum any day before the day of sale.)

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE BHENDY BAZAR OR PAREL ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd December, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Motilal Nagindass, the administrator of the estate of the late Nagindas Luckmidas Dalal, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Shaik Huson bin Sirazoodin, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 31st day of March, 1882, and in the indenture of further charge, dated the 1st day of September, 1884, the following landed property, viz:—

All that piece of Government ground, with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the east side of the Bhendy Bazaar or Parel Road, in the sub-district of Mandvie, without the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring 282 2-3 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 63, and now Survey No. 3062, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay under No. 79, and bounded on the east by the public passage, called Telly Gully, on the west by the said Bhendy Bazaar or Parel Road, on the north by the house of Rusbee Khanum, and on the south by the house of Premchund, shoe-maker, and the said property is now occupied by the said Shaik Huson bin Sherajoodin and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF A NEW STEAM LAUNCH.

On THURSDAY, the 11th December, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on account of the concerned.

The new steam launch "Ayesha," built entirely of teak by T. Tagg and Son, of Molesey, varnished and polished inside and outside, copper fastened and sheathed with red copper up to water line, length b. p. 31' 2," length o. a. 36, breadth 6' 4," depth 3' 3," and draft 2' 3."

For further particulars and inspection of the launch application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE of Valuable Lauded Property at Sion, near the Railway Station.

ON FRIDAY, the 12th December, at 4 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Messrs Sorabjee Jamsetjee Bhugwagur and Dinshawjee Dossabhoy Bhugwagur, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Huskel Babajee Penker (an insolvent), in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 28th day of August, 1889, the undermentioned landed property, *viz.*:—

All that piece of Foras land or ground, with the messuage dwelling-house or bungalow standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, in the Mahim District at Sion, near the Sion Bridge, fronting on the southern side of the public road, formerly in the registration subdistrict of Mandvie, but now of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,365 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 233 & 343, new No. A 1314, old survey No. and new survey No. 2,425, assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 7602 and Street No. 1,492 Street Dharavi, and bounded on the east by the oart of Virjivundass Madhowdass, on the west by the ground of Cummoo Dadoo, on the north by the public road, and on the south by the Christian temple's ground, and which premises formerly were and now are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Huskel Babajee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

IMPORTANT TO RAJAS, NABOBS, SIRDARS, AND OTHERS.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

Auction sale of very valuable land, with upper storied Bungalow, known as Mr. Jussawalla's Bungalow on the Tardeo Road, opposite the Shastri Hall, and close to the Bungalade of Mr. Ramlal and now of Mr. Cawasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 13th day of December, at 4 p. m.

That desirable property, situate fronting on the Tardeo Road, a few minutes walk from the Grant Road Railway Station and Tramway Terminus. It is open on all sides and includes a pucka built upper storied bungalow, with stable, cookroom, and servants' quarters and a pucka built well. The ground contains about 7,000 square yards, and is on level with the public road. It is of the pension and tax tenure, the ground rent being only about Rs. 7 per annum. The Bungalow has accommodation for two families, and is in every way suitable as residence of a Raja or Nabob.

Further particulars may be learnt on application to the Auctioneers, where a plan of the property can be seen, and the property can be inspected any time during the day.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, November 28, 1890.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY.—Rs. 4-8 for one year; 2-8 for 6 months; 1-8 for 3 months; Re. 1 per month in advance, postage extra.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Police Commissioner's Office, Byculla, a quantity of intestate property.

BONA FIDE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms on the top floor of Messrs. Tod, Durrant and Co., and opposite to the British India S. N. Co's Office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved french-polished household furniture, plated ware crockery, and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c., the property of R. V. REID, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

By order of Mr. Sealy, Attorney for Mr. Oomer Jamal, and on account and at the risk of the consignor Meer Tussawarally, the following things will be sold to the highest bidder, *viz.*, water tumblers, fruit dishes, table and hanging kerosine lamps, dolls, walking sticks, whips, mirrors, toys, flower vases, combs, leather purses, brushes, cutlery, spoons and forks, &c., &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 very handsome grey Arab horse, 14-3, 8 years old, very quiet, in saddle.
1 handsome strong bay dog-cart and harness.
1 landaulette by Kesterton, London, in good order. This carriage was imported and used by H. E. the Marquis of Dufferin.
1 pair of upstanding horses, one a waler, the other a Hungarian, aged, used daily, never sick or sorry, sold for no fault,
1 set of double harness.
1 strong chesnut, Arab pony, quiet to ride and drive.
1 handsome stong high wheel dog cart, by "Simpson and Co.," in first rate order.
1 second-hand strong victoria in very good order.
1 strong pony-cart with pony and harness.
1 handsome strong English-built boat shaped phaeton in very good order.
1 strong new mail-phaeton, suitable for a single horse.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, GRAIN SWEEPINGS, &c., AT THE G. I. P. R. WARI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT.

On MONDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place a quantity of unclaimed goods and sweepings, &c.

1 bag chooonies, 1 maund 39 seers.
10 „ charcoal, 6 maunds 11 seers.
1 box provi-ions consigned to G. Yasoodin M. Alli from Hyderabad to Wari Bunder, Invoice No 113 of 9-6-91.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM OR BREACH CANDY ROAD.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd December next, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Mercantile Auction Room of Raojee Venayekrao Juggonath Sunkersett, Esq., jointly with that of Laxmibai, widow of the late Vinayek Juggonath Sunkersett, and administratrix *de bonis non* with the Will annexed to the estate of the late Juggonath Sunkersett, will put up for sale by Public Auction, at the premises in Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, near the Sunkersett Family House, the following very valuable property:—

All that piece or parcel of land with the several chawls, stables and other buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of the Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 10,883 and 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by a passage dividing the said premises from the property on which stands the family house of the Sunkersett Family, on the east by the Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, on the south by the several properties abutting on the north side by Dooker Gully, and on the west by the Mahomedan Burial Ground.

For catalogue of further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

The following very valuable landed properties will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. BENNETT & Co., on the premises, on the undermentioned date and hour, in different lots, on account and risk of the mortgagor Mr. Aboomar Hajee Jakaria, and by order and at the instance of the mortgagee Haji Hassam Haji Abdulla, Esq., by virtue of the power of sale vested in him by an indenture of mortgage, dated the 19th day of September, 1890.

LOT No. 1—On THURSDAY, the 4th December, 1890, at 4 p.m

All that messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and a range or chawl of buildings standing on the Fazendari ground, situate on the western side of Don Tod 1st Row, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 296 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the east by the Public road on the west by sweeper's passage, on the north by the public road, and on the south by the house of Hajee Remtoola.

LOT No. 2—On the SAME DAY, at 5 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground containing by admeasurement 106 square yards, together with a chawl standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the east side of Don Tod 1st Street, without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the Sub-District of Mandvie, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 7, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the east by the gully belonging to the said chawl and next to the gully to the property of Doongersey Gangji, on the west by the said Don Tod 1st Street, on the south by the Chinch Bunder 1st Street, and on the north by a sweeper's passage, and the said chawl is now occupied by Thuker Chapsey Pooja and several other tenants.

LOT No 3—On FRIDAY, the 5th December, 1890, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenements and house, together with chawl, situate in Bengalpoora or Dhunkharee Old Town Road, containing by admeasurement 2853-9 square yards or thereabouts, that is to say, on the east by the Oomarkharee Road, on the west by the Bengalpoora Road, on the north by the house of Haskel Daniel Israel, and on the south by the range of Haji Isak Mohidin and Peeliji Balaji.

LOT No. 4—On SATURDAY, the 6th December, 1890, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, with the messuage, tenements, and two large dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate at Chinch Bunder 4th Row, registered in the Sub-District of Mandvie, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 13, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the east by the public road, on the west by the house of Kessow Ramjee, on the north by the property of Pana Toobakee, and on the south by the property of Jeevan Kanjee Koli, and are now occupied by Jalibai and other tenants.

LOT No. 5—On MONDAY, the 8th December, 1890, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or a dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on Chinch Bunder 1st Row, containing 218 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the north by a road leading to Pydhownie or Chinch Bunder, on the west by the charitable property belonging to Jooma Musjid, on the north by the sweeper's passage, and on the south by the Jakaria Musjid Street.

LOT No. 6—On TUESDAY, the 9th December, 1890, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, with the messuage, tenements, and buildings standing thereon, situate at Jakeria Musjid Street, admeasuring about two hundred square yards, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the east by Jakeria Musjid street aforesaid, on the west by sweeper's passage and the property of Musa Mapla, on the north by the property of Mahomed Adam, and on the south by the property of Jakeria Musjid, and which said premises are now occupied by the said Ebrahim Hajee Jakeria.

LOT No. 7—On WEDNESDAY, the 10th December, 1890 at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, with the messuages, tenements, and buildings standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on Pydhownie Road and Jakeria Musjid Street, in the Sub-District of Bombay, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the east by a sweeper's passage and fuel godown, on the west by the Jakeria Musjid Road, on the north by the property belonging to the Jooma Musjid, and on the south by the Pydhownie Road, and which premises are now occupied by Ebrahim Haji Jakeria.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, November 28, 1890.

INSURANCES.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND

CEYLON

An agreeable place to visit during

THE HOT SEASON.

NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea.

And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18. "THE GRAND" & "CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every Comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	6 pr. ct.	600
Bank of Bengal	40,000	200	all	5 pr. ct.	975
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	915
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	200	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Chartered Bank	40,000	500	500	7 pr. ct.	423½
Chartered Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	--
National Bank of India	37,500	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	120
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,050xd
Albert Glassing Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	450 825
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bezaar	150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	375
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	167½
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	--	505
Brenla Cawnpore Press Co. Ld	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,250	1,250	45 dvd	360
East India	250	1,000	1,000	130	1,325
English Press and Manfg.	150				
Fort	400	250	--	Rs. 20	180
French	515	2,500	2,500	150	1,050
Harvey and Shapurjee	200	500	all	20	510xd
Hemgel Press	450	450	500	30	450
Hemgel Press Co. Ld	750	100	all	--	165
Khanagum	240	450	450	54	410
Mahaudpara Cotton G. and P. Co. Ld.	800	500	500	pr. ct.	530
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	60 ex
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	432½
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	165
New Benar	1,200	500	500	45	535
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	95
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	365
Sabapathy (Solitary)	500	500	50	120	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	2	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,175
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	510
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	--	210
Volkart	--	1,000		Rs. 80	670

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1400
Alliance	2,500	1,000	all	20	470
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	71
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Solitary)	371	500	all	8 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	660
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	370 x d
Central India	3,750	500	500	85	925
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	885
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	Rs. 25	630
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	20	600
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	455
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	475
Dhun Mills	11,000	1,000	1,000	50	725
Empress	2,100	500	all	Rs. 25	525
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	465
Gordon Mills	2,800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	100
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	790
Hinguphat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	520
Hydersabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	760
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	--	350
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	875 xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Rs. 25	530
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	315
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	11,600	250	250	10	225
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	800
Jubilee Mills Co. Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	550
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	615
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Maconjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	500
Leopold	13,500	100	100	Rs. 10	173
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	835
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,900 x
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	335
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	pr. ct.	500 nom
Manookjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 50	1,170
Manugon	5,000	250	250	0	112½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,570 x d
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	625
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	385
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	10
Presidency Mills Co. Ld.	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,010 x
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,315
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	390
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	130
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	265
Sun Mills, Ld.	11,300	250	250	Nil.	220
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	540
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	380
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	365
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	675
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	712½
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,030
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	20	630

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly	guar.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	--	4100	All	5 p.c.	2,400
P. B. & C. I. R. New Shares	--	4 18	--	do.	400

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	4,000 / 750	200	200	10	212½
Back Bay Baths	600	150	150	7½	103
Badham Pile	5,000	50	50	12	50
Bapty Bros	(5,625	100	100	12	90
Berar Oil Mills Co. Limited	1,250	200	185	18	40
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,425
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	33½	855
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	97
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	815
Deccan Ice Co	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	20
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	400
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 11	177½
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	1,000
Geyer & Co., Ld	500	100	70	--	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	11½
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75 exd
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	26½	285
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	80
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	45
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	70
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	--	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	70
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	362½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	15,000	3,000	N dvd	1,775
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	--	63
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	--	70
Treacher and Co	2,000	500	all	35	980
Thacker & Co.	1,000	100	100	10	95
Telephone Co.	9,300	125	25	6-8	11½
Western India Flour	--	--	--	--	16

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

British Sov Gold	Rs.	21-10
China Leaf	"	21-12
Pekin Bar Gold, New	"	21 nom.
Do. Old	"	20-8 --
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	"	21-10
English Sovereigns	"	15-2-6
Do. Dragons	"	15-6
Bar Silver 11 Rotherest	"	108-7
Bar Silver 12 Do.	"	108-10
Spruce Silver	"	109

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Deccan Ice Company, 3-30 p. m.
Polo on the Maidan, 4-30 p.m.
B. B. R. A. Society Meeting, 5-15 p.m.
Grant Road Methodist Church, Lecture by Rev. W. Haslam, 8-30 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Nowshera (s), from Melbourne ; Hesper (s), Middlesbrough ; and Java (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Teheran (s), for China, &c. ; Iran (s), Karachi ; and Roma (s), Rangoon, &c.

POLO.—There will be a game of polo this evening, at 4-30.

LECTURE.—A lecture to educated natives will be delivered by the Rev. W. Haslam, M.A., in the Grant Road Methodist Church, at 8-30 p. m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, and Kathiawar Coast, per extra s. s. Bagdad, will be closed, at the General Post Office, at 10 a.m., to-morrow, the 29th instant.

RAILWAY CASUALTY.—At half-past-six yesterday morning the up-goods train, of the B. B. and C. I. R., dashed through and destroyed the Colaba level crossing gate. No one was injured.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Mr. R. Corke, residing in Mazagon, reported that a Mahomedan, aged 25 years, whom he engaged as a servant, a few days ago, has absconded, taking with him a gold chain, a metal watch, and Rs. 4 in cash.—Yesu Luxmon, living in Carnac Lane, reported the theft of gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 298, on Tuesday.

PROFESSIONAL SKATERS AT THE RINK.—Last night, Professor Simpson, a professional skater, gave an interesting skating exhibition at the Rink. There was a large audience present, and the professor's extraordinary feats, which included skating on his head, elicited hearty applause. Professor Verbroeck also went through a clever performance on stilt-skates.

THIEVES WELL PUNISHED.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Richardson, Inspector Stanford charged Tookaram Nagoo and Ittoo Govind, a couple of notorious characters, with stealing a quantity of rice and articles of wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 7. Tookaram, who has suffered long terms of imprisonment for theft, was sent to Jail for four years, with hard labour. Ittoo, who was sentenced on Wednesday to eighteen months' imprisonment for the theft of a watch, was given an additional term of one year.

THE IMPERIAL FLOUR MILLS.—Yesterday afternoon Messrs. Menesse and Company, auctioneers, put up to sale by public auction, at the offices of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, solicitors, by order of the voluntary liquidators, the property, machinery, and buildings of the Imperial Flour Mills, Limited. There was a fair attendance of bidders, and the sale commenced with a bid of Rs. 1,25,000. It gradually rose to Rs. 1,67,000, at which amount the property was knocked down to the highest bidders, Messrs. Tullockchand Manecokchand and Shapurjee Burjorjee Bhroacha.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of 2nd Battalion Gloster Regiment will play at the Yacht Club the following programme, this evening, at 5-45 p.m.

Lancers .....The Gondoliers.....Bucalossi.
Valse.....Unter-Den-Linden....Gungl.
Fantasia.....A Night in Berlin....Hartmann.
Polka .....Joy Bells (Solo for Glockenspiel) ....Barthman.
Selection ...Rome E. Giulietta...Gounod.
Valse.....Immer Heiterer .....Strauss.

THE ROVERS' FOOT-BALL TOURNAMENT.—The committee have decided to close the entries for this competition on Tuesday next, and all teams desirous of competing must send in their name and fee to the honorary secretary on or before that day. The ties will be drawn on the following day (Wednesday) 3rd December. Wednesday, the 10th, is the day fixed for the commencement of the tournament, and it will probably last until Saturday, the 20th. Eight elevens have up to date decided to try for the medals and badges, viz., the Lancashire Fusiliers, Satara ; the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Secunderabad ; the Royal Fusiliers, the Worcester, and the Worcester Drums and Bands, Poona ; the Q. O. G. G. and the Rangers and the Rovers, Bombay. A challenge has been sent by a team from H. M. S. Brisk to the Rovers, who will in consequence meet on Saturday afternoon.

SUIT FOR THE RECOVERY OF GOODS SOLD.—At the Small Causes Court, yesterday, before Mr. W. E. Hart, the Chief Judge, Messrs. Badham, Pile and Co., outfitters, brought an action against Mr. Lutchmon Sing, the Dewan to H. H. the Maharajah of Cashmere, for the recovery of Rs. 1,250, the balance due for goods supplied to the defendant. Mr. Jehangeer appeared for the plaintiff. Defendant was not represented. From the evidence it appeared that the goods were partly supplied in Bombay, and some despatched to defendant in Lahore. In May last year the defendant paid on account Rs. 2,000, leaving the balance now sued for. In September last plaintiff's agent applied for sanction to file a suit in this Court, Defendant was now residing at Aminabad beyond the jurisdiction of the Court. The claim having been proved decree in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 1,250 plus Rs. 87-7 for Court cost, was made.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT THE BARRETTO'S CHARITY SCHOOL.—The annual prize-distribution to the scholars attending the above school took place at the Parochial Hall, of the Cathedral, Kalbadevi, on Wednesday evening. The Very Rev. Dr. Dalhoff presided. The report of the teachers, Miss Mariana De Ga and Miss Matilda De Lima, showed that the number of boys attending the school was now 67, as against 42 at the termination of last year. The attendance of the students had been regular. At present boys were only taught up to the second standard, but the teacher hoped soon to teach up to the Fourth Standard in accordance with the instructions received from Sir Michael R. de Quadros, the administrator of the school, who is making arrangements for placing the school under Government inspection, and affiliate it with St. Xavier's. The teachers expressed their sincere thanks to the Right Rev. Administrator Apostolic of the Archdiocese, and the Rev. Father Fonseca for their kindly interest and valuable assistance in commanding the schools. An enjoyable programme of dialogues and songs was given during the proceeding by the pupils.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION.

THE results of the examinations for the degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering, under new and old rules, were declared yesterday. In the former out of four, three candidates have passed ; and one of them, Nanjundayya Bilvadi, is awarded the James Berkeley Gold Medal and Scholarship. In the latter, 24 candidates out of 62 have passed ; and one of them, Revashidappa Kittur, is awarded the Merwanjee Framjee Panday Scholarship.

Under New Rules.—The following have passed :—1st Class.—Nanjundayya Belvadi. Pass.—Jamsetjee Pestonjee Mistri and Rhadika Prasad Ray.

Under Old Rules.—The following have passed :—2nd Class—MacFarlaine ; Robert Melbourne ; Master, Ardesar Nasarvanji. Pass.—Amin, Dahyabhai Pragbhai ; Anantacharya, K. ; Billimoria, Mervanji Pestanji ; Desai, Balvantrai Chandulal ; Gharpure, Krishna Keshav ; Godbole, Narayan Vishnu ; Kanitkar, Vishnu Krishna, Kittur, Revanshidhappa Basavannappa ; Kongatti Paunappa ; Masani, Jehangir Behramjee ; Mehta, Mulji Kapurchand ; Mobedjina, Framji Mancherji ; Parchure, Mahadev Bhikaji ; Pardesi, Chandulal Sitaram ; Parekh, Fulchand Dahyabhai ; Parekh, Harilal Bhogilal ; Patel, Rambhai Narsingbhai, Patel, Raojibhai Motibhai ; Patel, Chenvirgouda Sidramgouda ; Savarkar, Dinkar Shankar ; Shah, Maganlal Raichand ; and Thakar, Amritlal Vithaldas.

A TOBACCO dealer in Detroit, named Roschild, having anticipated the rise in tobacco consequent on the passing of the McKinley Tariff Bill, quietly bought largely, and is now 500,000 dollars richer than he was. The retail dealers are charged the extra price by this wholesale firm, and it is reported that the "local dealers are kicking."

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—The attention of all sufferers is drawn to these well-known remedies, for they possess conspicuous advantages as a safe and reliable aid in all those emergencies to which travellers, emigrants and sailors are so especially liable. They have been largely patronized by wayfarers by land and sea, and, in fact, by all classes of the community, to their very great advantage. The Pills are beyond all doubt one of the most effective remedies ever discovered for cases of obstinate constipation, confirmed indigestion and colic, complaints which are engendered by exposure and irregular feeding. The Ointment will be found of the very greatest service in cases of piles, abscesses, erysipelas, and all kinds of local ulcerations.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

CENTRAL MEETING, 1890.

THIRD DAY.—WEDNESDAY.

POONA, Nov. 26.

THE competition for the Musketry Cup was completed yesterday evening, and was won for the third time in succession by the 9th Bombay Infantry, who are determined not to allow any of the other regiments to lower their flying colours. The representatives of this excellent shooting regiment are certainly defending their honour and glory in fine fashion.

Only three teams competed for the handsome prizes offered by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief for volley firing, the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers and the Royal Lancaster Regiment, who had entered, having scratched at the last moment. This competition was won by the Royal Fusiliers' team, who quite outstripped their opponents, making nearly a hundred points more than the Worcestershire team who came second. The Lancashire Fusiliers did not show up at all Twelve teams competed for the "Running Contest," the first prize falling to the Worcestershire Regiment, who just beat the 18th Hussars by a single point. For the same contest, open to the Native Army, the 23rd Bombay Infantry was well to the front, the three teams which they put forward having done well. The Wanowrie Cup Competition was finished this morning, and has fallen to the Poona Volunteers, with 313 points.

The Lloyd-Lindsay Competition will come off on Friday afternoon, and as a large number of teams have entered (six British and ten Native teams) the competition will commence at 1 p.m., the Native teams going first.

MATCH XL.—THE WANOWRIE CUP. (British.)

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Poona Volunteers Rifles	138	175	313
1st Royal Fusiliers	140	167	307
B B and C I Railway Volunteers	138	166	304
1st Worcestershire Regiment	127	173	300
2nd Lancashire Fusiliers	127	169	296
1st Loyal North Lancashire Regt	122	168	290
2nd Royal Lancaster Regiment	121	144	265

Highest individual score—Lce-Sergt W. R. Conyers, B. B. & C. I. R. Vols., 60 points, *viz.*, 28 at 200, and 32 at 500 yards.

The winning team, Poona Volunteers :—

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Sergt W Cahil	22	31	53
Lce-Corpl Carvalho	19	30	49
Col Sergt Brown	20	25	45
Qr-Mr-Sergt McDonnell	27	31	58
Col-Sergt Mawhood	26	29	55
Sergt D Clabby	24	29	53

MATCH XLII.—THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S VOLLEY FIRING COMPETITION. (British.)

	Points.
1st Royal Fusiliers (Commander, Sergt J Hale)	290
1st Worcestershire Regt (Commander, Col-Sergt Whitty)	194
2nd Lancashire Fusiliers	140
Best individual score, Drummer A Miles, Worc. Regiment	41
Second best individual score, Private Farmer, Roy Fus	40

MATCH XLIV.—THE RAO OF KUTCH'S PRIZE, RUNNING CONTEST. (British.)

	Points.
1st Worcestershire Regiment	70
18th Hussars (2nd team)	69
1st Royal Fusiliers	66
2nd Royal Lancaster Regiment (2nd team)	55
1st Loy North Lancashire Regiment (1st team)	55
2nd Roy Lancaster Regiment (1st team)	53
1st Loy N Lancashire Regt (2nd team)	51
2nd Lancashire Fusiliers (2nd team)	48
18th Hussars (1st team)	40
2nd Lancashire Fusiliers (1st team)	35
2nd Lancashire Fusiliers (3rd team)	32
B B & C I Railway Volunteers	30

The winning team was commanded by Col. Sergt Whitty, and took 5½ minutes.

MATCH LVIII.—THE MUSKETRY CUP. (Native.)

		Points.
9th	Bombay Infantry	340
23rd	" "	338
3rd	" "	327
5th	" "	324
7th	" "	320
22nd	" "	302
21st	" "	296
2nd	" Grenadiers	295
26th	" Infantry	290
20th	" "	288
25th	" "	284
19th	" "	243
5th	" Cavalry	217

Highest aggregate individual score in the competition, Sepoy Bhura Sarafdar, 9th Bo. Inf., 63 points.

LX.—THE SALVADORE GABRIEL MEMORIAL CHALLENGE CUP. (Native.)

		Points.
7th	Bombay Infantry	262
9th	" "	254
3rd	" "	253
22nd	" "	243
23rd	" "	241
The Marine Battalion		236
2nd (P. W. O.) Bo. Grenadiers		232
19th	Bombay Infantry	215
26th	" "	213
16th	" "	197

Highest individual score—Hav. Manajirao Shende, 23rd Bo. Inf., 48 points.

MATCH LXII.—THE RAO OF CUTCH'S PRIZE. (Native Running Contest.)

		Points.
23rd	Bombay Infantry (1st team)	131
23rd	" " (3rd team)	101
7th	" "	99
23rd	" " (2nd team)	98
9th	" "	92
25th	" "	84
Marine Battalion		82
14th	Bombay Infantry	80

18 teams in all competed. The winning team was commanded by Hav. Daulatrao Surve, and took 5½ minutes.

THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

LOCAL MEETING PRIZE LIST.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 27.

THE following is a list of prizes awarded in the various British team matches, which were competed for at local meetings :—

Team Matches (British.)

MATCH I.—THE HARDINGE COMPETITION.

	Points	Rs.
2nd Team, G Comp Loy N Lan Regt (47th)	98	100
2nd Team, 1st Royal Fusiliers	94	75
1st Team, B Comp Loy N Lan Regt (47th)	79	55
B Comp, 1st Roy Lan Regt (4th)	63	40
G Comp, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers	62	30

MATCH II.—THE SQUAD TRIAL STAKES.

	Points	Rs.
1st Royal Fusiliers	107	150
2nd Lancashire Fusiliers	80	80
Royal Lancashire Regiment	69	60
Royal Lancaster Regiment	67	40

Commander of winning team—Lce-Sergt Harty, Roy Fus, Rs. 50.

MATCH III.—THE RUNNING CONTEST.

	Points.	Rs.
B Compy, 1st Roy Lancaster Regiment	104	80
H Compy, 1st Roy Lancaster Regiment	100	50

No third prize, as only 13 teams entered.

MATCH IV.—INTER-COMPANY CUP.

	300 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
1st Royl Fusiliers	154	155	309

Awarded the Cup, Rs. 100, and six small shields.

	Points.	Rs.
Best shot in competition, Vol Morris, G I P R Vols	60	25

Only 21 teams competed. Hence only first prizes awarded.

MATCH V.—LLOYD-LINDSAY.

72nd Field Battery, R A ..... 111 points. Rs. 60

MATCH VI.—OFFICERS' MATCH.

9th Bombay Infantry, 256 points, Cup, Rs. 200, and four small shields.

1st Worcestershire Regiment, 254 points, Cup, Rs. 120.

Highest aggregates.—Qr-Mr Spraggett, 2nd Glouc Regt, 72 points, Rs. 30 ; Lieut Steuart, B B & C I R Vols, 71 points, Rs. 20.

MATCH VII.—THE CZAREWITCH.

	Points	Rs.
Capt Tickner, N W R Vols	35	40
Lieut Stack, 3rd Bo Cav	33	25
Lieut Stewart, B B & C I R Vols	32	15
Major Proudfoot, 9th Bo Inf	32	10
Lieut Turner, 16th Bo Inf	31	10

"O! WAD some power the giftie gie us to see ourselves as ithers see us." What will people think if you don't use Sapolio. It is a solid cake of Scouring Soap. Try it. Agents.—H. BALLANTINE and SONS, 11, Hornby Row, Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 28.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

References from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

For Judgement.

181-12,814 of 90—Craigie L and O—S A Kalli and others vs Goculbhai Moolohand —Conroy and B.

For hearing and final disposal.

7-90—Little, S F and N—Goverdhundas Gokaldas Tejpal vs The Municiprl Commissioner for the City of Bombay—Crawford B, B and B.

18,021-90—Chalk, W and S—Sivjee Karamsi and another vs C A T Beyts and another—Little, S F and N.

Appeal for the hearing and final disposal.

687—Little, S F and N—The Oceanic S N Co vs Soondordas Dhurrumsey and others—Conroy and B.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

414-89—Wadia and G—Merwanjee Framjee Postwalla vs Dadabhoy Hormusji Dubash—Payne, G & S.

443-89—Wadia and G—Ruttonjee Burjoji Fatakia vs Dadabhoy Hormusjee Dubash—Payne, G & S.

297-90—Conroy and B—Nathu Lallji vs Dorabji Pallonjee Powalla—A F Unwalla.

135-90—Jefferson, B. D and K—Lalchund Jussodanundan vs C A Turner—Macfarlane E and H.

66-90—Craigie, L and O—Zulikabai vs Memon Oomer Peermahomed—Crawford B B and B,

468-89—M H Khan—Aishabai and another vs Aishabai and others—In person.

118-90—Jefferson, B D and K—Sunderjee Bhaijee and another vs Shamalsi Dewray and others—Chalk, W S and C M and M.

255-90—Wadia and G—Ratanbai and another vs Abdulally Karimjee and others—J C Cama.

278-90—Balkrishna and D—Shunker Ramchundra and another vs Shivjee Pragjee—Conroy and B.

234-90—Craigie, L and O—W D Ryrie and others vs Shivshunker Gopalji—Conroy and B.

249-90—Little, S, F and N Y Smith vs The Bombay Burmah Trading Corptn—Craigie L and O.

247-90—Tyabjee and D—Thucker Hunsraj Gangjee and another vs Amersi Jootha—J C Cama.

230-90—Mansuklal, D and J—Luckmivahoo vs Runchordas Hurridas and another—Tayebjee and D.

325-90—Payne, G and S—Jaitha Bhima and others vs Kamati Sayana Savboe—M H Khan.

302-90—In person—Shaik Cassum Shaik Ibrahim and others vs Gulam Hoosen Bagdadi and another—Payne G and S.

421-88—Jefferson, B D and K—Bai Mamgavri vs Narrondass Culliandass and another—Craigie, L and O.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice TELANG.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

82-90—Payne, G and S—W L Behrens vs Thucker Goverdhun Pitamber—Wadia and G. Part heard.

295-89—Tyabji and D—Haji Khumisa Haji Ismail vs Jumall Jetha and others—Thakurdas D and C.

706-89—In person—Anna Maria Duarte vs A J Duarte and another—Bicknell and M.

458-89—Jefferson, B, D and K—Seskaran Samirmul vs Kisonchund Maneckchund and others—Bicknell and M.

74-90—Crawford, B, B and B—Haji Abdool Latiff Balladina vs Cumbumpand Akilanduya and another—Tyabji and D.

200-90—Shamrao, P—Gungabai vs Vassudeo Ramchunjee and others—Craigie L and O, and L S F and N.

343-90—Chalk W and S—Wiswanath Bapoo Joshi and others, vs Martand Bapoo Joshi—A F Unwalla.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 24.

Stevens, Capt, 4th Ms Cavy, on furlough, from Bellary.

NOVEMBER 25.

Watling, Lt Col, 4th Bo Rifles, off leave, from Simla.

NOVEMBER 26.

Arnim, Surgn, Ms, IMS, on duty, from Deesa.
Spring, Col, Bo R A, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 24.

Stevens, Capt, 4th Ms Cavy, on furlough, to Europe.

NOVEMBER 27.

Wapshare, Bo 3rd Cavy H C, on leave, to Lanowli.
Morgan, Surgn, Ms, M D, on duty, to Secunderabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. ARTILLERY.

Bombay, 28th November, 1890.

I.—On Saturday next, the 29th instant the Battery will parade at the Apollo Bunder, at 4-15 p.m. and proceed to "Oyster Rock" Fort for drill at the 10" R. M. L. Guns. Dress—"Drill Order."

II.—To-day there will be Gun Drill Arsenal Compound at 7 a.m.

III.—On Monday next the 1st December 1890 there will be Sword drill at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m.

By Order,
(Sd.) A. LESLIE, Capt.
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. RIFLES.

Bombay, 28th November, 1890.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday, the 29th instant, at 4-45 p.m. at the Cruickshank Road end of the Parade Ground. Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Members who are at the tram terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road and Girgaum, at 3-50 p.m., and those met on the way will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors and producing their tram tickets.

Cadets will be conveyed in Special Tram Cars on Saturday, the 29th instant as follows :—

Byculla School and Byculla Scottish School.—Two single cars leave Victoria Gardens, at 3-50 p.m.

St. Mary's School.—One double and one single car leave Victoria Gardens, at 3-50 p.m.

2. The Range at Coorla is now available daily for class-firing as well as practice Recruits are requested to do their class-firing before Christmas.

3. The Commanding officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Vol. L. F. B. D'Sa, "F" Coy. from 28th November 1890 to 28th November, 1891.

4. There will be Company drill for the members of "A" Company on every Wednesday evening behind the Town Hall at 5-30 o'clock. Dress :—Red, white or khaki uniform.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain and Adjutant, B. V. Rifles.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, November 27.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Col A M Phillips, S C, is permitted to reside out of India.

The following Native promotions are made :—5th Bombay L I :—Subhedar Ambar Singh to be Subhedar Major ; Jamadar Budan Khan to be Subhedar, and Color Havaldar Lakshman Teli to be Jamadar (provisionally) vice Subhedar Major and Sardar Bahadur Ramchandar Rao Chauhan, pensioned.

Second Battn B B and C I R Vol Rifle Corps—Second Lieut W P Johnson to be Captain.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bo Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India :—Lieut W F Newnham, 2nd Battn Lancashire Fusiliers, offig Sqdn Officer, 6th Bombay

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

JUST RECEIVED, few Victoria Jubilee Hand ORGANS with 48 Steel Harmonium Reeds and with 12 Endless Tunes and Case complete, Rs. 120. Never imported into India before.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE "CHAMPION" HAND ICE MACHINE, indispensable for Camp and Up-country residences, Simple, Effectual, Economical, in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Marine Street, Bombay.

PIANOS on the MONTHLY PAYMENT System. Good Fine Compassed Iron Framed Instruments in solid cases, from Rs. 25 per month.—S. ROSE and Co., 33, Rampart Row, Bombay.

MOTIVALA'S TOOTH POWDER, an elegant Dentifrice, which, whilst making the Teeth pearly white, sound and beautiful, strengthens the gums and removes inflammation and pain. It prevents the formation of tartar, stops decay and bleeding, and removes discoloration and bad and unpleasant odour. Price per ounce phial 4 Annas. For Certificates see handbills, which can be had of S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.—Select. Cheap. Also CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. S. P. C. K. Depot, 24, Elphinstone Circle, (Opposite "Times of India") Fort. Open, 10 a. m. till 6-30 p. m. ; Saturdays, 10 a. m. till 2 p. m.

FOR SALE.—DARK BAY ARAB ; black points, 14-2 ; 6 off. Excellent hack and trapper; believed sound. Price 600 Rs. Apply J. W. ORR, High Court.

CHARITIES TRUSTEES INVESTORS.—FAZENDARY GROUND rents yielding Rs. 205 yearly, to be SOLD CHEAP. Apply to MACFARLANE, EDGELOW and HEMMING.

JUST RECEIVED.—A large Collection of Christmas and New Year's Cards. Chocolate and Chocolate Creams. French and English Confectionary. Toys, Dolls, Perfumery, Ices, Wines, Spirits of the best quality to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONARY, 25, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ELEPHANTA.—The Fine New Steam-Launch "VICTORIA," runs frequently to the Island. Fare Rs. 5, and is AVAILABLE FOR PICNICS. For Terms apply to THOS. COOK AND SON, Rampart Row.

BUNGALOW, WANTED, Malabar Hill or Cumballa Hill. Four bedrooms.—"B," care of this Office.

YOUNG ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, just out, would be glad to join CHUMMERY in Fort. "X," care of this Office.

JAS. McCABE, of ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.—A few of the above maker's GOLD WATCHES in hunting and crystal cases are now FOR SALE.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opposite the Clock Tower, Bombay and Poona.

WILLIAM COOPER, LITHOGRAPHER and ENGRAVER, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, undertakes to execute Visiting, Wedding and Menu Cards, Ball Programmes, Share Certificates, Mill Labels, &c. Works guaranteed. European finish at rates to suit all.

SUPERIOR CEYLON TEA.—Rose Pekoe, Re. 1-8 ; Flower Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-4 ; Orange Pekoe, Re. 1 ; Pekoe, Annas 14 ; Pekoe Souchong, Annas 12 ; Souchong, Annas 10 per lb. These teas are highly appreciated by those who try them.—DANTRA & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL is now situated on the summit of the Hill. Largest Upper Storied BUNGALOW in the neighbourhood. Open all round. Large and airy rooms. Excellent table. Conveyances to meet passengers by every train. Apply, PROPRIETOR, Gymkhana Hotel, Lanowli.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

FIRE ENGINES, by Messrs. Merryweather & Sons, FOR SALE, at the Godowns of Messrs C. H. B. FORBES & Co., Fort, Bombay.

PONY AND CART.—A BARGAIN, on View at Great Western Hotel. Fine Chesnut Pony, with well-made Cart. English Axles, Wheels, &c. Cost Rs. 300, 3 months ago. BENNETT'S SALE, SATURDAY, Nov. 29th.

TABLE D'HOTE at PEARSE'S, from 1 to 3 p.m. TIFFIN, Re. 1. At private table, 8 As. per Plate. Tea or Coffee 2 As. per Cup.—7, Church Gate Street.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY for sale. Prices very moderate. Apply, JAMES H. LATIMER & Co., 40, Forbes Street, Bombay.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!—The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding, Festivities, &c., Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, &c., Apply "P.," care of this Office.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year. New Assurances £1,379,062. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, the most comfortable central and fashionable Hotel on the Hill is now OPEN. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Terms moderate.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

MAGIC LANTERN, with Powerful Condensing Lenses. Reduced to Rs. 50 and Rs. 65, each. A large Stock of Slides of various subjects. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

WONDERFULLY CHEAP, CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED small decent travelling TIMEPIECES, fitted in a nice morrocco velvet lined case, with lever movements, guaranteed to keep perfect time. Price, Rs. 6 only.—JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watchmaker and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

SELLING OFF.—Indian Embroidered Muslin, Tupah Silk Skirts, Long Robes, Handkerchiefs, Silk and Wool Work Materials, Hosiery, &c., at M. E. COOPER & Co., 10, Church Gate Street.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

SOILED LINEN BAGS.—For the Voyage or Railway. Stout Brown Canvas, Iron Frames and Strong Locks, Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 5-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

EXTRACTS out of numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE :—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara :—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera :—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore :—All the cases tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on sum of Rs. 500 and upwards.

For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any state of payment and approved cheques on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WALERS ! WALERS !! WALERS !!!

JUST LANDED, ex "Nowshera," a shipment of 300 HORSES selected by the well known importer, C. G. BALDOCK, consisting of up standing carriage pairs up to 16·2 high weight, carrying Hacks and Chargers. Also some well broken single HARNESS HORSES. As these horses are not to be submitted to the Tramway Company, purchasers will have the advantage of selecting from a lot from which the best horses have not been taken. For further information, apply to MESSRS. R. SCOTT & CO., Girgaum.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON.

18 Years in Practice.

No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,

OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

FOLDING CAMP BEDS.

In Wood or Iron with best double woven.

WIRE SPRING MATTRESSES COMBINED.

Light and durable and a splendid Bed for SHIKARIES.—A fresh supply received by

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LD.,

GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS.

RUPEES 500 REWARD.

IT having been brought to our Notice that certain native Firms and Street Peddlers of Bombay are representing to the Public that the Spectacles they are offering for sale are the celebrated Spectacles by Dr. A. Menist, we hereby warn the Public against these imposters, and we offer a reward of Rs. 500 to any one giving information that will result in a conviction.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LIMITED,

SOLE AND APPOINTED AGENTS

For Dr. A. MENIST'S Celebrated Perfect Pebble Spectacles and Eye-Glasses,

FOR ALL INDIA AND BURMAH, BOMBAY AND POONA.

ARNOLD, CLIVE AND COY.

INTERNATIONAL EXPRESS COMPANY.

GENERAL SHIPPING, FORWARDING, EAST INDIA, PASSENGER, AND ARMY AGENTS.

BULL, BEVAN & Co., LD., Agents.

52, Custom House Road.

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F. BEAUCLERK.

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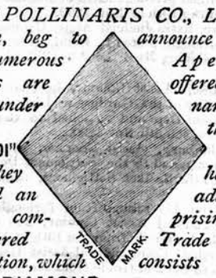

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OF

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BEING a compilation of decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewa-Kantha, together with Appendixes and a copious Index." To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay. The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 27.

THERE was again an advance of ¼ per cent. in Consols in London yesterday, at 95¾ ; and the market rates of discount were lowered ¼ per cent. for short London Bills, and ⅛ per cent. for six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, at 5¼ and 5 per cent. respectively, indicating less stringency in the Money Market, and a still more assured feeling with regard to recent financial difficulties. Bar Silver was ¼d. higher, at 47⅛d. per oz. ; but Tuesday's quotations are reported for Rupee Securities in each denomination. In New York the metal advanced 1⅛ cent, say to 104½ cents, with demand Exchange on London unaltered at 4·87½ dollars. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher, at 95¼ ; Exchange on London was 1½ centime down, at fcs. 25·34.

At the Biddings for 20 lakhs of Indian Council Bills yesterday, the whole amount was allotted, say 10½ lakhs to Calcutta, 9 lakhs to Bombay, and half a lakh to Madras, at 1s. 5 15-16d., showing an advance of 21-32d. on the rate obtained at the regular Biddings last week, though a decline of 1-16 on that which the extra Bills in Bombay placed on Monday fetched. 3½ lakhs of extra Bills principally on Bombay were, however, allotted at 1s. 6d. It is announced that 30 lakhs will be offered next Wednesday. The Exchange Banks yesterday put up their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight by ⅛d., making it stand at 1s. 5⅞d.

There is no further news regarding General Produce to hand through Reuter. The Liverpool Cotton market again closed easier, with Surats and Arrivals quiet, and spot quotations quite unaltered both for American and East Indian Cotton, American Arrival quotations also being unchanged in all positions. The total Sales for the day were again 10,000 bales, inclusive of 800 East Indian. The Imports were 11,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

There was little change in New York, the price of ready Mid-Uplands remaining at 9 7-16 cents, while Futures for February were two points higher, at 9·43 cents. The Receipts of the U. S. Ports were 33,000 bales ; and the total figures since the beginning of the season now give the following comparison with those of the two preceding years :

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Wednesday's Receipts ...	33,000	43,000	46,000
Four days' do. ...	168,000	199,000	183,000
Since 1st Sept. ...	3,097,000	2,992,000	2,527,000

Only a small business has been passing in our local Cotton Market to-day, and the tone has been quiet, but without any quotable change in rates. The reported purchases have aggregated about 1,500 bales, all ready new stuff, about half the quantity being Bengals, at Rs. 160-70 ; and the balance Julgaum, at Rs. 177½-81½ ; Khangaum, at Rs. 191½ ; and Chalisgaum, at Rs. 174½ per candy.

The advices to hand to-day by wire from the Cotton districts are of precisely the same tenor as those received by the same medium at the beginning of the week, bright, seasonable weather continuing to prevail all over the Cotton area, the only rain which had fallen being half an inch at Beawar in the Bengal circle ; and then all signs of rain had meantime disappeared.

WHEAT.—Business has transpired in this market to about the same moderate extent as was reported yesterday, the feeling remaining steady, and quotations quite unchanged.

SEEDS have become very quiet, and business has been upon a small scale to-day, exporters being out of the market. Prices, however, are unaltered for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :

Cotton.....	2,924 bales.
Wheat.....	33,859 cwt.
Linseed.....	8,398 "
Gingelly.....	8,375 "
Poppy Seed.....	500 "
Ground Nuts.....	919 "

FREIGHTS are dull, and the Kirby Hall has filled up for Liverpool at 15s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened strong this morning, with one buyer of three months' sight Credits, at 1s. 6¼d. for the mail ; but rates rapidly advanced 3-16d., all round, and closed with a very firm feeling, especially for forward business, at 1s. 6½d. for Bank Demand, for January delivery, and 1s. 6⅝ for Credits for next month. A fair amount of Merchants' Bills were placed in the earlier part of the day at 1s. 6 11-16d. for December, and 1s. 6 13-16 for January delivery for three months' sight Credits, but these rates did not last long. There has not been much inquiry for the Bank media of remittance ; but a transaction in Telegraphic transpired at 1s. 6¾d. for March transfer. We quote ready :—

Bank Bills on Demand ...1s. 6¼d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.. .....1s. 6 1-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.....1s. 6⅛d.	"
Credits do. .....1s. 6 11-16 to ¾d.	"
Francs do. .....1·97½ to 1·98¼	"

The usual weekly official Return relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures :—

Statement of Silver Balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 26th November, 1890 ....Rs.	1,03,56,000
Silver received during the week..... "	20,28,000
Rs.	1,23,84,000
New coin paid during the week ..... "	430,000
Rs.	1,19,54,000
Bullion belonging to private individuals... ... "	21,90,000
Rs.	1,41,44,000
Last week ..... "	1,40,01,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been strong to-day in sympathy with the news regarding Silver above referred to, and rates for Fours have advanced ⅛ per cent. for Money and the Settlement, and 3-16 per cent. for the January account, and closing quotations being 103¼ and 103, respectively. For 4½ per cents 106⅞ is now the nominal quotation.

SHARES.—There has again been a good demand for Cotton Mill shares, and we note an improvement of Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 per share in many cases in this scrip, at our quotations. A few Empress Spinning have been sold to-day at Rs. 525 ; and some Colaba Land and Mill have changed hands at Rs. 600 per share.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 26.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Bengal arrived here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, Nov. 26.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Nepaul arrived arrived here from Colombo this morning.

HONGKONG, Nov. 27.

The P. and O. Co's. s. s.s. Nizam left here for Bombay yesterday afternoon,

The P. and C. Co.'s s.s. Clyde left here for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, Nov. 27.

Mail steamer Ballaarat from Australia arrived.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollerah .....4 1-16.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight. 1s. 5⅞d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account... 95½
3 per cent. French Rentes 95½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper 77⅜
4½ per cent. " 81½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan..... 107½
Bar Silver 47½

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

NOVEMBER 27.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Moulmein route to Siam right. Bangkok-Saigon right.

Mauritius mail closes Zanzibar at 8 a.m. on Sunday, 30th inst.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Communication with British Guiana cut off by failure of cable Trinidad-Demarara.

Communication with Central and South America via the Galveston route cut off by failure of cable Salina Cruz-Libertad. Telegrams for Guatemala and places south of Guatemala must be charged for at rates via Key West.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DANIEL SALA—November 27, at Chaupatti, Bombay, Daniel Sala, aged 29 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

EDGE—November 16, at Hirok, Bolan Pass, the wife of W L Edge, North-Western Railway, of a daughter.

RAE—October 14, at Saharanpore, North Western Provinces, India, the wife of H Wallace Rae, Esq, Burma Police, of a son.

RODDICK—November 23, the wife of Geo Roddick, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CARPENDALE—St JOHN—November 22, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev Arthur Kitchen, M A, Chaplain, William Maxwell Carpendale, Lieutenant, 8th Bengal Cavalry, to Caroline Mary St John, daughter of the late Captain Mark Kerr St John, of the same Regiment.

DEATHS.

AMESBURY—November 21, at Gujranwala, Henrietta Ferris, the beloved wife of Lieut F C D Amesbury, B S C, District Superintendent of Police.

MALLITTE—November 24, at the General Hospital, Oscar William Mallitte, aged 26 years.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1890.

DR. WELLINGTON GRAY'S address, at the opening of the Winter Session of the Grant Medical College, was so rich in propositions whose truth no one will deny that it is a pity to have to say that it scarcely fulfilled the promise contained in the text. "The progress of Surgery in Bombay during the last twenty years" was the subject chosen by the Principal of the College for an address obviously intended for professional and scientific enlightenment. It is not at all unfair to Dr. Gray to say that much of his discourse had as much to do with the progress of surgery in New York or Yokohoma as in Bombay. The greater part of it was taken up with an account of the aseptic treatment introduced by Lister, and of its influence upon the methods and results of operative surgery. All that Dr. Gray had to say upon this subject was clear and practical. So clear, indeed, was the exposition that some of those who heard it must have wondered if they were not being provided with instruction originally intended for being imparted at one of the admirable popular lectures which are from time to time given at the Sassoon Institute. However, lucidity is not so all-pervading a virtue in these days that we can make it a ground of complaint when an eminent medical educationist expounds familiar truths in familiar language, and gives a professional audience an exposition which would have been rather more welcome to a lay assembly than to that to which it was addressed. It is worth while, however, to point out that the antiseptic method enters no more largely into the history of surgical progress in Bombay than it does into the corresponding history of any other city in the world to which the light of surgical science is able to penetrate. The most useful passages in that portion of Dr. Gray's addresses are those which illustrate the local effects of a revolution in surgical methods which has been almost universal. His contrast between the old treatment and the new is striking enough. The best that surgery could have done for its patients a quarter of a century ago would, he says, be to-day looked upon as something very like homicide. "Our patients got well in spite of us," he says, mainly because of the favourable sanitary circumstances of the Bombay hospitals, their spaciousness, their free ventilation, and the cleanliness of their wards. It is an interesting but not unfamiliar chapter in surgical history which Dr. Gray gives in describing the older modes of treatment of injuries and operation wounds, with primary union more a lucky accident than a thing to be systematically aimed at, with a long course of inflammation and sloughing and wasting discharges, and the common but dreaded risks of septic poisoning and tetanus. The gospel of cleanliness—of the absolute, minute, and searching cleanliness which antiseptic surgery imperatively demands—was unknown, and an unwashed sponge, or more often an unwashed hand, was in countless cases the cause of inflammation and death. Lister's method has changed all that—changed it all, however, in no greater degree in the Bombay hospitals than elsewhere, and the change has no special relation to local surgical history. The canons of the new faith and practice need not here be set out. Dr. Gray gives a useful warning against an undue estimate of the value of antiseptics. They are not a substitute for cleanliness any more than they are a substitute for manipulative skill or for the trained judgment of the unerring eye. Upon this part of the subject Dr. Grey recounted with uncompromising emphasis the "ground ideas," as the Germans would say, of the antiseptic system. They cannot be too often repeated, but it would be discrediting the teaching at the Grant Medical College to suppose that his affirmations of the saving grace of cleanliness at the operation table and afterwards, and of the supreme importance of a care for trifles, were a new revelation to the audience to whom they were addressed.

Yet, if the earlier part of Dr. Gray's address is to guide us, we must believe that whether it were familiar or not to those who heard it, his exposition of the main features of the Listerian method will be thrown away upon them. The triumphs of the antiseptic method, its saving of life and potency against suffering, may be chanted never so loudly ; but the profession in Bombay care for none of these things. It is an incontestable truth that surgical work is neglected by many practitioners—that there is a strong tendency, to use Dr. Gray's phrase, to thrust surgery aside in favour of medicine. The result is that eminent European practitioners are called in in consultation in trivial surgical cases which any general practitioner ought to be able to deal with alone. The solitary native practitioner in Bombay who had made a name for himself as an operative surgeon died a few weeks ago, and Dr. Gray names only another, Dr. Tribhowandas of Junagadh, whose work in rhinoplasty recently introduced him to the world as perhaps the most prolific adjuster of new noses that the profession has produced. To what is the dearth of surgical proclivities amongst local practitioners to be attributed ? Doubtless, the habits and temperament of the Hindus, and the systematic avoidance of the knife in oriental practice, have much to do with the overbalancing of the profession on the medical side. But it is possible to exaggerate the dimensions of the phenomenon, as well as the influence of the conditions to which it is attributed. The abandonment of surgical work by the local medical profession though marked, is not so complete, we believe, as Dr. Gray thinks. Even at home a physician would decline to undertake the most minor surgical operation, and it is not astonishing if Dr. Gray is often called in to minor operations which ought not to be beyond the reach of a general practitioner. There is one branch of surgery obstetrics, in which the Parsees, at all events, have shown no reluctance to embark, and with results that in more cases than one have been conspicuously creditable. We may take it, however, that the case is, as a whole, as Dr. Gray represents it to be. As the Principal of the local medical college it is natural that he should be inquisitive as to the reasons for this, and not less natural perhaps that he should search for them as far away as possible from the institution in his charge. Nothing, indeed, could be stronger than his conviction that the students of the Grant Medical College are sinning against light and against opportunity in not closely following their profession on the surgical side. They should, he says, "begin work for themselves better equipped with surgical knowledge than any practitioners in the world." The world is a large place, and there are many hospitals in it, and if the equipment of our local medical college students is so surprisingly rich as this, it is time that they awoke to their advantages. It will be found, we believe, however, that the facilities which Dr. Gray enumerates as the special privilege of the students of the Grant Medical College are common to the students in most institutions of equal standing. The complete practical course in the dissecting-room ; the practice of allowing the senior students to perform minor operations on out-patients, under supervision ; their presence at major operations, and the clinical teaching and practice in the surgical wards—what is there in all these which differentiates the advantages offered to the students at the Grant Medical College from those at Guy's, St. Bartholomew's, or St. Thomas's ? If the authorities here think that their provision for surgical instruction and experience is the best in the world it is not to be expected that they should trouble themselves with inquiry if there is any point in respect of which amendment is possible, so that the avenue to surgical practice may be made broader and easier than it is. Dr. Gray told his audience a good deal about these opportunities. A word as to their results in use would have been instructive. If we find, for example, that it is a common thing for a graduate at college to be unable to do ordinary dresser's work—to bandage properly, or to hold a knife as it should be held, how can the fact be reconciled with the general idea that these same graduates are, in the opinion of the Professor, better equipped for surgery than any medical graduates in the world ? We should at least be entitled to ask if facts such as these had not something to do with the disinclination which is shown for surgery by the graduates when they begin practice. Further back in the chain of causes we should expect to find something wrong in the methods of instruction that could produce this very unsatisfactory result. We should expect to see that "eye-and-ear" teaching had predominated unduly over hand training ; that there had been been a deficiency in opportunities for practical instruction ; that the individual student had been unduly merged in the classs, and had been forgotten. The belief that everything has been ordered for the best in the best of all possible medical colleges stands in the way of a ready recognition even of demonstrable defects. We would ask, however, if surgery might not be made to come more in favour amongst the profession if larger opportunities were given to the students for obtaining a direct practical insight into surgical work, such opportunities for example as are given at home to the "dresser for the week," who during his week of duty has the run of all the surgical cases that come in from early morning till midnight. Wherever the cure for the present state of things is to be sought for, however, the needful preliminary to the quest is a discarding of the notion that the methods of instruction have reached perfection, and that the surgical equipment given to these young men who unaccountably will not practice surgery is the best in the world. This savours too much of the methods of Dr. Pangloss, and looks like the gateway to a Paradise which wise men ought never to enter.

THE question of the position of the low-caste pupil in Government schools, as may be inferred once more from some references to the subject in the report on public instruction in the Berars, is one which needs delicate handling. In theory Government schools are open to all classes and castes alike ; but the question is a practical one, and the facts do not correspond quite closely to the theory. In the whole of the Berars there are under fifteen hundred low-caste pupils in the Government and Municipal primary schools. The number is small, but it shows a tendency to rapid increase, and as it is generally admitted that low-caste boys have more than average intelligence, they are a factor in the educational system which should not be ignored. Their own poverty is one of the chief disadvantages under which they lie. It keeps the bulk of them from school, and it prevents those who do attend from going long enough. Those, however, who attend school are there made to feel their inferiority—which of course would be the case, wherever they were—and are hindered in many ways in the pursuit of knowledge. One of the inspectors thus refers to the subject :—"The Mahar only has cause for murmur and dissatisfaction. In a Hindu school he finds himself seated at a distance, and though he may be mixed with Hindu boys at an educational or revenue officer's visit, he can never associate with superior-caste boys, nor receive instruction side by side with them." Another says : "I regret to notice a large falling-off in the number of low-caste boys attending the schools in the district. I am afraid they are made to sit in verandahs and do not get a proper share of the master's time and attention." A note from Mr. Barrett's diary entry concerning a visit to a village school in the Buldana district gives a concrete illustration of the place of the low-caste boy in popular education. "Third Standard.—Two only answered well out of six ; one of these two was a Mahar. Arithmetic.—Out of six only two right, one of whom again is a Mahar. Geography—fair ; the Mahar did as well as the others, though he was not allowed to come inside and look at the map." Here we see the natural intelligence of the low-caste child asserting itself in spite of serious obstacles. The boy who did as well as the others had to stand outside the door, at a distance from the map too great for him to read the names of the places, which he must have taken on trust. To the wandering M.P., bringing with him generous assumptions concerning the innate equality of men, and believing that latter-day political movements in India are tending to the realization of that idea, there can be no sadder or more startling surprise than that which awaits him when he enters a village school, and sees the Mahar boy seated apart from his school-fellows, as a person to be shunned. However, the matter is one of fact rather than of theory, and the fact that determines our policy is that, as Mr. Barrett points out on the authority of the inspecting officers, the probable consequence of insisting on the admission of low-caste boys into schools against the will of the body of villagers would be the emptying of the schools. It is a hard saying, no doubt, but here surely is a case in which Government must wait upon public sentiment, even when such sentiment is opposed to so excellent a principle as the equality of all men—and boys—before the law.

THE eventful history and sensational finale of the Edinburgh Exhibition should not be lost sight of in the consideration of any proposal to organise an international exhibition in Bombay. No exhibition opened with brighter prospects of success, yet none closed amid more pronounced evidences of failure. From first to last some two-and-a-half millions of people patronised the undertaking, and on the closing day over thirty-five thousand paid for admission. But the whole of the guarantee fund has been swallowed up, the guarantors have to make good a deficiency of twenty-five thousand pounds. The Exhibition closed on November 1 ; the grounds were densely packed, and the crowd of working people, augmented by the students, indulged in boisterous horse-play and wilful destructiveness by way of retaliating for being kept in darkness for some time—a contingency resulting from the refusal of the electric lighting contractor to set his dynamos to work until half his bill was paid. The Exhibition Association claim that their venture was a success in every way, except as regards finances, but that is, of course, the point which most affects the guarantors. They awarded gold medals which they did not supply, authorising various exhibitors to purchase their own, and on the 5th instant passed a resolution "that the Association be wound up voluntarily." Such a termination of an Association which had the good of its own city and fellow-citizens at heart is most regrettable, and one we should not like to see in Bombay. The lessons of Edinburgh may therefore be profited by. The failure is attributed to a score of reasons, all hingeing on the one great reason—mismanagement. In the first place, asserts one of the largest guarantors, the Exhibition was held five years too soon ; secondly, the Amusement Committee was utterly incapable, and the special attractions offered were insufficient. These were surely preventible causes. But the railway company also failed them. Special sidings and platforms had been constructed, and special trains were run, but the company wearied in well-doing, and the Exhibition becoming more difficult of access, the receipts fell off by nearly a thousand pounds per week. An exhibition once opened, the greatest care must be taken to maintain the hold on public interest. This is the chief difficulty, and one which will be felt as keenly, if not more keenly, in Bombay than in Edinburgh.

WE understand that the Directors of the Bombay and Baroda Railway have just sanctioned the approximate estimate for the construction of the first twenty-four miles of the Godhra-Rutlam Railway, and that the work will be commenced without delay. The railway authorities have invited the Hon. L. R. W. Forrest, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, to perform the ceremony of cutting the first sod of the new line, a graceful and appropriate compliment to the Chamber for the energy with which it has for many years past advocated the cause of railway extension, as well as to Mr. Forrest personally for the resoluteness with which he urged upon the Government the immediate prosecution of an undertaking which, twelve months ago, they had only sanctioned in principle, and which, if they had been left to themselves, might have been indefinitely postponed.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR and Lady Harris have promised to visit the Gaekwar of Baroda on January 2.

MR. AND MRS. SCHWANN are at present at Baroda as guests of H. H. the Gaekwar. Rao Bahadur Kazi Shabudin is also a visitor to His Highness. Mr. and Mrs. Sassoon go to Baroda next week and the Raja of Kolapur is to spend Christmas at Baroda.

CAPTAIN SIR HENRY MORLAND has been nominated a member of the Board of the Technical Institute.

MR. G. C. WHITWORTH, C. S., has been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

AT a meeting of the Municipal Corporation, discussion was resumed on Dr. Blaney's motion "that, in reply to the letter of Government, No. 4145, General Department, dated 14th October, 1890, the President be requested to bring to the notice of Government the previous resolutions of the Corporation in regard to providing a vaccination depot on the Esplanade, and to inform Government that the Corporation are still willing to act in accordance therewith." As an amendment to that, Dr. Balchandra moved that a committee be appointed to consider and report on the subject of providing suitable buildings for vaccination purposes on a site to be given by Government. Mr. D. E. Wacha then moved another amendment as follows :—"That in reply to the Government letter, the President be requested to inform Government that they will be prepared to contribute towards the cost of building a vaccination depot without quarters, provided they may deduct the amount of the rent which would otherwise have to be paid for the vaccination quarters, out of the annual contribution." And Dr. Blaney withdrew his motion in favour of this latter amendment, which on a vote was carried.

THE following newly appointed Civil Servants, having reported their arrival, are posted as under :—Mr. J. McNeill, to Dharwar ; Mr. C. C. Boyd, Dharwar ; Mr. H. S. Lawrence, Ahmedabad ; Mr. F. G. Pratt, Kolaba ; Mr. J. C. Gloster, Khandesh.

THE following police appointment are notified :—The services of Mr. J. G. Foard have been placed at the disposal of the Political Department ; Mr. W. L. Souter, District Superintendent of Police, in the Panch Mahals district ; Mr. F. H. Warden, Sholapur ; Mr. J. E. Down, Satara ; Mr. W. J. Holland, Belgaum. Mr. H. Scannell, on being relieved by Major Humfrey, to act as Superintendent of Police, G. I. P. Railway.

THE *Gazetta de Portugal*, the organ of the late Prime Minister of Portugal, states in regard to the electioneering rights or privileges conceded to the Goanese, that it would be far more profitable to them if they applied themselves to agriculture and industry instead of wasting their time and resources in squabbles after elections for representatives to the House of Deputies in Lisbon.

THE season reports of the Bombay Presidency for the week ending November 25 are summarised in the following general remarks :—Rainfall for the season insufficient in parts of Broach, Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Satara and Dharwar. Reaping of early crops and sowing of late crops progressing in several districts. Standing crops damaged by locusts in 3 talukas of Karachi and 2 of Nasik, and by insects in 1 taluka of Kolaba. Cotton in 1 taluka of Surat diseased. Crops otherwise good

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

GENERAL SIR F. ROBERTS.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

General Sir F. Roberts has been appointed General supernumerary to the establishment in recognition of his distinguished services.

THE ADDRESS VOTED.

The Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne has been voted in both Houses without amendment.

The new form of voting the Address was introduced for the first time by simply passing a resolution of thanks.

THE PARNELLITE PARTY.

A second meeting of the Parnellite Party took place yesterday evening for the purpose of considering Mr. Gladstone's letter.

The meeting was adjourned until to-day.

MR. GLADSTONE THREATENS TO RETIRE.

Mr. Gladstone threatens to retire from the leadership of the Liberal Party, unless Mr. Parnell resigns the leadership of the Irish Nationalist Party.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The press in discussing the matter unanimously condemn Mr. Parnell.

The *Daily News* insists on his retirement, otherwise the alliance between the Parnellites and Gladstonian Liberals is ended.

THE PARNELLITE PARTY.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The meeting of the Parnellite Party took place yesterday and was again adjourned until Monday.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

The Indian troopship Crocodile left Portsmouth for Bombay to-day.

THE INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Bradlaugh's Indian Councils Bill was read a first time.

A BILL BY MR. GLADSTONE.

Mr. Gladstone's Bill to permit a Roman Catholic to become Lord High Chancellor of England or Viceroy of Ireland was also read a first time.

MR. PARNELL AND HIS PARTY.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

It is stated that Mr. Parnell has resolved to remain at the head of his Party unless they pass a direct vote of want of confidence in him, and this step is regarded as unlikely, though the majority are in favor of his retirement.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Nov. 27.

The P. and O. Co.'s Arcadia, with the homeward Indian mails of the 22nd instant, arrived here from Bombay at 5 a. m. to-day.

LORD HARRIS AT THE RIFLE RANGES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 27.

Lord Harris, accompanied by Captain Cox, visited the Rifle Ranges this afternoon, and watched some of the shooting among the Native competitors for the Governor's Prize. His Excellency next went over to the Bounding Tiger, where he tried a few shots, scoring five hits out of seven, all outers. He also fired with the revolver at the Running Man, but made only a couple of hits. Several ladies fired for the ladies' pool, one hundred yards. Mrs. Rivett-Carnac made six bull's-eyes out of twelve shots. H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has been trying several times at the Bounding Tiger, and has made a score of ten, same as Lord Harris. In this contest Colonel Carrington, of the Worcester Regiment, leads with fifteen at Running Man. The top score is eleven made by Lieutenant Young, Worcester Regiment. The National Silver Medal has been won by Private Pocock, Royal Fusiliers, who made 57 points, at 600 and 900 yards.

THE MADRAS MUNICIPALITY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 27.

A special meeting of the Madras Municipal Commissioners was held this evening to discuss the alleged libellous letter, which appeared first in the *Indian Engineering* and afterwards in the *Madras Mail*. There was a full attendance. The President read a letter from the editor of the *Madras Mail*, explaining that the letter complained of was inserted in the *Mail* by inadvertence, without being read by him. He expressed his regret that the Commissioners had been pained and annoyed thereby. Mr. Norton proposed that the letter referred to was a gross and untrue libel on themselves (the Commissioners) in their public capacity, and the motion was carried with one dissentient. Mr. Rowlandson next proposed that the Commissioners accept Sir Charles Lawson's assurance that the republication of the libel was an inadvertence, and that he regrets the annoyance thereby given to the Commissioners. They agreed to let the matter drop upon a prominent publicity being given by the *Mail* to Sir Charles Lawson's letter. The motion was carried. The third resolution was that the Commissioners are of opinion that it is not consistent with their dignity to take any notice of the newspaper, called the *Indian Engineering*, in this connection. The motion was carried.

MR. H. P. JACOB.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 27.

Mr. H. P. Jacob, Educational Inspector in Sind, is lying very ill here, and goes on privilege leave immediately.

SIR MADAVA RAO.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 27.

Sir Madava Rao has resigned all connection with the Indian Social Conference.

SUCCESSOR TO THE LATE MR. JUSTICE BRODHURST.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 27.

Mr. Knox, Legal Remembrancer, fills the post of the late Mr. Justice Brodhurst in the High Court here.

THE ATTOCK MANŒUVRES.

The second phase of operations at the Attock camp have been postponed till next week owing to incessant rain. The field firing has been arranged for Monday, and the final march-past for December 5.

FAILURE OF CROPS.

Owing to the failure of rains there is likely to be a scarcity, not only in Tanjore but in Tinnevelly, Kurnool, and Chingleput; and further west in the Malabar the position is more serious, crops being very poor.

H. E. THE VICEROY.

H. E. the Viceroy returned from Batesur fair to Agra on Wednesday afternoon to be present at a garden-party given by General and Mrs. Prettyman.

AFFAIRS AT JEDDAH.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

JEDDAH, Nov. 7.

The public health of the Hedjaz is declared satisfactory. No cases of cholera has occurred in the province since the middle of September. Quarantine restrictions are still enforced in Egypt and at Aden. Clean bills are issued from Jeddah, and quarantine against pilgrims has been withdrawn at all Ottoman ports; but the Sanitary Council in Egypt still maintain their restrictions. The pilgrimage is at an end. Several hundred Turks and Syrians are here waiting passages, and a number of Magratons are still at Temto. The s. s. Tanjore leaving to-day clears away all Indian pilgrims, hundreds of whom are destitute. This year there are an unusual number of indigent pilgrims of various nationalities, but very few Egyptians, owing to the salutary regulations of the Egyptian Government compelling pilgrims to provide themselves with return tickets. Trade is very quiet. There is a good deal of distress amongst Bedouin tribes, owing to want of rain. The closure of the trade at Suakin has given a great impetus to contraband trades from the places, and daily dhows leave laden with grain. They clear for Suakin. Their papers are all in order, but they step over to the Egyptian Coast and land the grain in spite of the coast guards. The average freight on grain by steamer from Bombay to Jeddah, is 12 annas. Dhows running the guantlet to the Egyptain coast earn two dollars per bag. One safe trip will cover the cost of the boat.

This is the result of the wretched policy pursued at Suakin of alternately opening and closing legitimate trades upon the pretext of starving the Dervishes and preventing an advance on Egypt. The peaceful Soudanese, who wish trade and peace, are denied it, and driven through distress and starvation to join the Mahdists, who never can be forced into submission through hunger and famine.

The European Inspector of the Ottoman Sanitary Board having gone on leave, a young Turkish doctor is left in charge. He has had no previous experience here, but seems determined to enforce the already absurdly stringent regulations in an arbitrary and off-hand manner; that if persisted in will call for official remonstrances.

The Tanjore left Bombay in early October for the Red Sea ports with 60 deck passengers, Indian traders, for Massowah and Jeddah. She had clean bills of health from the Ottoman Consul-General and the Bombay Government. She went first to Massowah, thence to Aden, where the vessel was subjected to strict quarantine for the prescribed term, and after disinfection and fumigation by the Aden sanitary authorities she was admitted into free *pratique* and loaded a cargo of salt.

On arrival here, notwithstanding the bills of health bore special annotation of quarantine having been performed, the vessel, passengers, and cargo were subjected to ten days' quarantine here. The reason given is that the vessel is a pilgrim ship under the regulations. The Tanjore was thirty-two days from Bombay to Jeddah, performed one full term of quarantine with disinfection, and because she brought about 40 Indian traders, an utterly unjust quarantine is imposed here.

The Egyptian mail steamer Misseir, from Suez, called to land mails and cargo. Being bound to Suakin to tow a disabled steamer to Suez, she refused to accept pratique at Jeddah and kept herself under quarantine. The Sanitary Inspector, however, forced her to give up her bill of health and refused to certify the vessel had not communicated. The vessel left under protest and subjected herself to the risk of 13 days' detention at Suakin solely by this arbitrary act.

The British steamer Sculptor left yesterday for Bombay. A number of poor Indians, 300 to 400, had been engaged for her at as low as Rs.4 per head, the Indian community assisting the destitutes. Because forsooth, the Sculptor had taken on board some bales of skins for London for transhipment at Aden (the skin being officially certified by the Sanitary Inspector himself as free from all disease or danger), he refused to allow these pilgrims to embark on the ground that pilgrims must not be carried with hides or skins, &c. The result of this despotic act will be the utter misery and starvation of several hundred of her Majesty's Indian subjects in the streets of Jeddah. No other vessel is likely to take them hence for weeks or months. The Ottoman Government are continually complaining of Indian paupers in the Hedjaz. In other instances, several hundreds, are driven to certain destitution by the annoyance and stupidity of a single official. There are various other complaints; these all have occurred within the first week's tenure of office of the Acting Sanitary Inspector.

The Punjabi refugees at Pondicherry, writes the Lahore paper, are, of course, coming to Delhi in accordance with the terms of their pardon, and no importance need, therefore, be attached to their proceeding. We hope, however, that the future conduct of the sirdars will be such as to justify the confidence implied in their pardon by Her Majesty. It would be idle to pretend that the pardon is approved of by their loyal fellow countrymen in the Punjab. Maharaja Dulip Singh was only a foolish tool in the hands of others, and his pardon had been more or less discounted: but, so far as we can gather the opinion of the Sikh community, the refusal of terms to those who are supposed to have misled the Maharaja would have been more approved. This, however, belongs to the past: what the sirdars have now to do is to show that their repentance is as genuine as their pardon was generous.

A Paris correspondent gives the following as a true story of red-tapeism and centralisation. A village in the Department of Drome applied two years ago to the Sub-Prefect for leave to bring a water-supply into the village. The Sub-Prefect, as usual, sent the application to the Prefect, who forwarded it to the Minister of the Interior in Paris, who handed it on to the Minister of Public Works, who laid it before the Council of State, and then passed it on no one knows where. All this, however, was but the usual routine. But here is the interesting part of the story. Some official in Paris stopped its further progress by remarking, like the haymakers in the nursery rhyme, that it was necessary to have a sample of the spring. The parish clerk accordingly filled a bottle and sent it to the Local Board of Woods and Forests, who handed it on to the Sub-Prefecture, and so the bottle was passed on from office to office in the same order as before. When somewhere in Paris, an official chose to express doubts as to its genuineness, the bottle was sent back circuitously to the South of France, there to be refilled and returned with a certificate of origin. This was done, and the bottle having been held to the light in Paris, was sent back again to the Laboratory of Valence, the county town of Drome, to be analysed. The report duly reached the Minister, went through several Departments in Paris, was submitted to the Council of Health, and went through other vicissitudes. A few days ago the village received the permission required, having waited for it a couple of years.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Sir Frederick Roberts, V. C., has been promoted to General. There being, however, no vacancy, General Roberts, who stands fourth on the list of Lieutenant Generals, is, for the time being, supernumerary.

Mr. Gladstone has threatened to resign his leadership of the Liberal party, unless Mr. Parnell decides upon retirement as chief of the Irish Nationalists.

The troopship Crocodile left Portsmouth on Wednesday, on her second voyage of the present season to Bombay. She brings the first battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps and drafts for Rawul Pindi, and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 22nd Dec.

We hear that Sir George Greaves, who was present at the funeral of the late General Gillespie, has suggested a memorial of the General to the officers of the Bombay Army, past and present, who served with him in India.

From private information received by the mail, writes the *Pioneer*, we learn that "the day before the mail left England Mr. Manton Marble, who was sent over by Mr. Cleveland to feel the European pulse about bimetallism, cabled to an eminent financial authority in London that the free coinage of silver was inevitable: and this is the opinion current in the best informed circles in the United States. The same advices tell us that the Chinese Government has succeeded in negotiating the loan, of which we spoke last week, in Berlin. It was not yet known whether the loan was in gold or silver; but even if the former, it must be ultimately converted into silver, and must therefore mean the purchase unexpectedly of some forty million ounces of silver. All this is good news, and we may take it as tolerably certain that the present depression is temporary, and that exchange will go higher with the new year."

The High Court will be closed on its original side for the Christmas vacation from Wednesday, the 24th of December 1890, to Wednesday, 7th January 1891, both days inclusive. The offices of the Court will be closed during the above period, but provision will be made for the disposal of urgent business.

Two Japanese men of-war, the Hiyei-Kan and the Kongo Kan, war-ships of the third class, arrived at Colombo early on the morning of the 16th inst., bound from Tokio to Constantinople, and taking back the survivors of the Turkish man-of-war Ertogroul. These (69 in number) are now on the Japanese war-vessels, 35 being on the Hiyei. In Japanese money a sum equivalent to 18,907 francs has been subscribed for their relief, and Mr. S. Noda, a special reporter of the *Jiji Shim Pau*, who is travelling with the survivors to Constantinople to report their doings, has with him a draft for that amount in francs, and it will be his first duty in Constantinople to hand the draft to Said Pasha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the name of the Japanese people and the organ he represents.

The marked development of trade between British India and Kashmir, writes a contemporary, constitutes proof, if there were any doubt on the subject, of the more prosperous times in which the people of the Happy Valley find themselves under the present administration, and fully justifies the prediction made by Mr. O'Conor to this effect in his review of the trade of India for 1888-89. During the last four official years the imports from that country have increased by about 19 per cent., notwithstanding a sudden decline representing 6½ lakhs of rupees in shawls, the fall in this item being due partly to the fact that this trade was formerly the subject of special encouragement in the late ruler's time, and in some measure to the Punjabis having become adepts in turning out well-got-up imitations of the genuine fabrics. Exports, on the other hand, have gone up by about 30 per cent.—a noticeable feature under this heading being the enhanced demand for such commodities as metals, yarn, and dyeing materials, which seems to indicate considerable progress in the industrial arts, while the growing consumption of sugar, tea, tobacco and other superfluites would appear to point to a great improvement in the material condition of the people generally.

A Havas telegram gives a fuller account than has yet been given of the recent debate in the French Chamber on the budget of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. M. Lamargelle, it seems, drew the attention of the Chamber to the Anglo-German Zanzibar Convention. He thought that France might have obtained better conditions if she had maintained her situation in Egypt and had not consented to the Debts Conversion. M. Ribot replied that France had played a very dignified role which secures her advantages in the future. The Debts Conversion had consolidated her position in Egypt, where she will not abandon her traditions. The Egyptian question must be dealt with separately, and France will follow her traditional principles. As to Tripoli, M. Ribot formally contradicted the existence of any plan for an expedition against a friendly nation.

On Thursday evening at Umballa, the 7th Dragoons brought off their most successful regimental sports on their parade-ground, comprising Sword v. Sword, Sword v. Lance, Heads and Posts, tent-pegging and foot races, before a large number of spectators.

The Asiatic Company's steamer Nurjehan ran aground about midnight on the 20th instant, 14 miles E. N. E. of Cape Comorin. The purser arrived at Nagercoil on the night of the 22nd, and advised the Calcutta agents of the vessel's position. The second officer was despatched in one of the steamer's boats to Tuticorin for assistance and pumps, as the steamer's pumps are unable to keep the water under. She is lying some 1¼ to 2 miles from the shore, and as she is bumping heavily, she will probably become a total wreck.

The Resident, Sir Dennis, and the Misses Fitzpatrick, leave Hyderabad on the 1st of next month for the Berars, and return, according to present arrangements, by the 1st February. They propose visiting some forty-three stations during their tour, including those of His Highness's towns that lie between Hyderabad city and the Berar boundary. Orders have been issued by His Highness's Government that all subadars, talukdars and tahsildars shall wait upon Sir Dennis during his stay in their respective jurisdictions, and otherwise show the Resident every mark of respect.

Ceylon tea is about to have a fair start in Russia on a large scale. The amount already voted for the undertaking is available for advertising purposes in order to keep the article before the Russian public. A wealthy London firm supply M. Rogivue at once with 5,000 lbs. of Ceylon tea assorted for the Russian market. They furnish him also with means for establishing an Oriental depot in Moscow for the disposal of tea and other produce of Ceylon, where he will distribute it to agents in various parts of the country, who will sell it on commission or otherwise, as may be determined.

The Calcutta gold market was steady on Monday, as the closing rates show:—Dumra, Re. 1; Sonapet, Re. 1-7; Western Patkoom, As. 9; Pat Pat, Re. 1; Dhadka, Re. 1-2; Bengal Gold and Silver, As. 9; Western Bengal Prospecting Company, Re. 1-1; Sonakhan, As. 10; Eastern Ranchi, As. 9; Lohardagga, Re. 1.

The news from Assam regarding the operations about Changsil still continues to be of the most satisfactory character. Khalkam, the leading Chief among the Western Lushais, has surrendered unconditionally to the Political Officer, and is now detained as a prisoner. His principal village, it will be remembered, was successfully attacked last week.

The Hyderabad Treasury Frauds Commission has been further adjourned till the 2nd proximo, and it is now more than probable it may not meet again. Circumstances have been brought to the notice of His Excellency the Minister which may induce him to dissolve the Commission, and to appoint in its place a special board of inquiry to make a thorough investigation into the case, prior to proceeding any further judicially.

Mr. Dignum, it is said, intends to give up racing and to get up a monster raffle for his horses, on his return from Bangalore. He has thirteen horses, including some young stock imported expressly for him from Australia. The value of the raffle will be about half a lakh.

The Government of His Highness the Nizam has decided to erect some public buildings to adorn the city, and the first of them is to be a post-office, which it is proposed to build on the plan of the General Post Office at Madras.

A murder has lately been committed in one of the villages in the Ferozepore district under somewhat peculiar circumstances. A man under the garb of a Muhammadan fakir came and pitched his hut outside the village, and was respected by the people for his apparent piety and devotion. Some time after, another fakir and his wife came and stopped with him, and an intimacy grew up between the first fakir and the wife of the other. The body of the woman has now been found with the nose cut off and other wounds. The fakir who owned the hut disappeared, and is not to be found. The husband, who is accused of the murder, says that he only cut off the nose of his wife for being unfaithful, but that the other fakir, finding the woman so badly disfigured, finished her, and has disappeared with her jewelry.

Mrs. Humphry Ward is busily at work finishing the new book which is to appear about Christmas. The *motif* will be the aspirations of a working man after culture. Mrs. Ward is said to have gained some hints from the life of Robert Chambers.

A strange and horrible case of suicide occurred on the 20th instant at Hyderabad (Sind). A young lad, the son of a native official, attempted, after a quarrel with his father, to hang himself, but was prevented. Nothing daunted, the poor lad waited his opportunity till he was alone, and then saturating his clothes with kerosine oil set himself on fire, thus carrying out his suicidal purpose. He was quite dead when discovered.

The sudden cold weather in Kulu has probably destroyed the locusts, as the snow would have caught them crossing the hills between Kulu and Simla. On the morning of the 19th, about half a square mile in the lower Kulu Valley was sheeted with the legs and wings of locusts which had been destroyed in the night by jackals and field cats. The locusts seem to have come from the Kangra Valley, where they are said to have done some damage.

About two years ago, Dr. Walker and Dr Lethbridge, of Bengal, were deputed to visit Madras, as well as the other provinces, and to report on the administration of the local jails. They made a number of suggestions for the improvement of the jails, especially in regard to expenditure, which is undoubtedly on too costly a scale at present; but most of their suggestions have not yet been carried out. Colonel MacDonald Smith, the Acting Inspector-General, is now to obtain the advantage of having Mr. A. G. Cardew, B. A., Acting Under-Secretary in the departments under the Chief Secretary, associated with him in carrying out the reorganisation that is desired by the Government of Madras, and is approved by the Supreme Government. Mr. Cardew will be placed on special duty for the purpose.

The construction of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway is being rapidly brought to a conclusion. The plate-laying betwen Bilaspur and Kutni will be completed about the end of December, and between Bilaspur and Assensole on the main line about January 10th. The line will then be at once opened for goods traffic, and the Government inspection, previous to the running of passenger trains, will afterwards be made. According to Government orders the opening of a line to passenger traffic cannot take place until one month after the inspection, so that the whole system will probably not be in full work until March 1. The tunnel in the Saranda district that has given so much trouble, will not be finished in time for the opening, but there is an excellent diversion over which all the material trains are now worked daily, and no objection is anticipated to its being passed for passenger traffic under suitable precautions.

Here is a true dog story from the *Civil and Military Gazette*. A well-known sportsman of Umballa, when returning home from the Rawalpindi race meeting last spring, lost his equally well-known fox-terrior Tip when one or two stations out at Pindi. He telegraphed back to friends and the railway people to find and send on the dog; but all search proved fruitless, and the sporting dragoon gave up his dog as lost for good. A fortnight short of a day after the owner's arrival in Umballa, an emaciated, weary and dejected dog crawled into his house, and was effusive in its demonstrations of affection. It turned out to be Tip, but quite unlike Tip. The faithful and intelligent creature, on missing the train, had seen it bearing away its master, and then had set off following the railway line, and for thirteen days had travelled, passing railway crossings, through stations, over girder bridges, picking up such subsistence as it could on the way, unchecked by the onslaughts of pariah dogs and encountering goodness knows what other adventures by the way, and at length safely reached his home and master. If that dog could speak, what a story it could relate. Tip's constitution, however, is wrecked, and in all these months it has in no way got over the effects of that journey.

An instance of canine sagacity is mentioned of a fox terrier belonging to Captain Abbott, R.E., which, about a year ago, jumped out of his carriage at the Shadera Station and followed the train into Lahore over the Ravi bridge, and thence sought out and found his master, who had safely arrived at the club.

A good many conflicting statements have been made in the home papers regarding the withdrawal of the magazine rifle from a battalion of the 60th Rifles on the eve of their embarkation for India, writes the *Pioneer*, but the true facts of the case have not yet been made public. The action of the Horse Guards was not due to the discovery of defects in the weapon, but was taken at the express wish of the military authorities in this country. They thought it extremely undesirable that with two different rifles already in the hands of the troops in India, yet a third should be added, unless it could be issued in sufficient numbers to re-arm the majority of British regiments. It had not been proved, moreover, that the new ammunition would stand the Indian climate, or that a final pattern of cartridge had been adopted. Under these circumstances, it was intimated that the Government of India would prefer the troops coming out in relief retaining their Martinis. The discussion which has since arisen regarding the serious faults of the magazine rifle has really no connection with this incident. It is to be feared that the rifle is doomed, for in spite of all that can be said in its favour, experts now assert that the breech-mechanism is both complicated and weak, and consequently unfitted for rough work in the field. It is a matter for astonishment that these defects were not discovered before sanction was given for the manufacture of the half-million rifles now being turned out in various factories in England.

A well-informed correspondent writes:—"Your readers will be glad to hear that Mr. Robert Buchanan has secured a most talented staff of writers for his forthcoming review. The political articles will be written by that well-known social and political reformer, Robert Buchanan. The dramatic criticism will be contributed by a gentleman whose identity is only half-concealed to those behind the scenes under the pseudonym 'Buccaneer.' The poetry will be signed by the familiar initials 'R. B.' The sporting article will be contributed by that famous tipster "Rob." The musical notices will be in the hands of "Robina," and the picture shows will receive full justice from the well-known connoisseur, "R. Scotus." The articles on living *litterateurs*—such as Mr. Edmund Yates, Mr. James Runciman, and others,—will be anonymous—or rather they will bear the simple signature "B." Their authorship, however, is an open secret. The literary "adaptation" department will reveal a new writer, who will commence a series of interesting articles with a treatise on "The Eighth Commandment."

NOTES FROM NAGPORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPORE, Nov. 24.

Mr. Mackenzie, after giving over charge of the Administration to Mr. J. Neill, officiating Judicial Commissioner, left Nagpore on Tuesday night for Calcutta on his way to Burma. Owing to the lateness of the hour of departure, 8 p.m., there was not such a large concourse of people as would otherwise have been the case; nevertheless the Heads of Departments and the leading men of the station—Native as well as European—were present at the railway station to wish good-bye to the departing Chief. Consequent on the promotion of Mr. J. Neill, Mr. F. Venning, Commissioner, Nagpore Division, officiates as Judicial Commissioner, Colonel T. Scott, Deputy Commissioner, Nagpore, will officiate as Commissioner, Nagpore Division; Mr. A. L. Saunders, Under-Secretary, acts as Deputy Commissioner, Nagpore; and Mr. H. M. Laurie, Assistant Commissioner as Under-Secretary.

The weather is very pleasant and is influencing everything around. Wednesday, the 12th, was an important day with the Volunteers, for on it were held the shooting contests between picked men from three volunteer corps, *viz.*, the Nagpore Volunteers, the Bengal-Nagpore Volunteers, and the Berar Volunteer Rifles. The contest was close and the shooting good, the distances were 300 and 600 yards, and the total results were.—Berar Volunteer Rifles, 339; Bengal-Nagpore Railway, 373; and Nagpore Volunteers, 375; The old Nagpore Corps won the victory, as was but fair, as it is the second oldest Corps in India, and contains many excellent marksmen. This contest, which occupied the whole morning, was followed by a cricket match between the two local corps, in which the B.-N. Railway scored at the finish 113 to Nagpore's 91. Among the lookers-on were the Chief Commissioner and a goodly assemblage of the *elite* of the station. These friendly contests of the day were wound up by a spendid ball at the Public Rooms, where dancing was kept up till the cock crew. Several public entertainments are promised shortly. Mrs. Venning (the wife of the able Commissioner of the Nagpore Division), assisted by ladies and gentlemen of Nagpore and Kamptee, will give a concert in aid of local charities. There is sure to be a large house on the occasion, as Mrs. Venning never undertakes anything without carrying it to a successful conclusion. On the 25th the pupils of St. Joseph's Convent School, Nagpore, will give a public exhibition of their vocal and dramatic capabilities, after which prizes will be distributed by Mrs. Venning. It is also announced that a fancy bazar will be held on the 27th and 28th by the ladies and pupils of the Kamptee Convent in aid of the funds of the new Convent building at Nagpore. This structure, which is now almost completed, is a really beautiful one, in a prominent part of the civil station, and is very creditable to the Roman Catholic body.

Sir George Greaves arrived here on the morning of Saturday, the 8th, and was received at the Railway station by Brigadier-General Ross and other officers. His Excellency inspected the men forming the guard-of-honour from the N. V. Rifles, and expressed himself pleased at their turnout and appearance. He next inspected the Fort and Native Infantry lines, then drove into Kamptee and inspected the barracks and hospitals. A parade of the troops was held at 4-30 p. m. He left for Raipore and Sumbulpore by the same night's train. It is reported that influenza made its appearance at Wardha, the head-quarters of the District of that name. It is to be hoped that it will not become epidemic. Two lady-missionaries, one a duly qualified lady doctor (Miss Henderson) from Edinburgh are expected here shortly, to hold appointments in the Free Church Mission. Miss Henderson will spend a few months in Bombay to become acquainted with Indian diseases and the Marathi language before coming to Nagpore. These ladies have come from Scotland at their own expense.

A Young Men's Christian Association has been formed at Nagpore, and gives every promise of becoming a very beneficial institution. About 50 members have already been enrolled and meet every Wednesday in the comfortable Free Church building, where subjects of religious and literary interest are discussed, under the presidency of the Rev. D. Whitton. The credit of inaugurating this Society is due to the Rev. Dr. Robertson, of the Free Church who is zealous in every good work. The annual fair at Ramtek has this year been prohibited owing to the appearance of cholera there.

THE LATE GENERAL GILLESPIE.

A funeral sermon was preached at Mhow, before a large and sympathetic congregation on the Sunday evening after the late General's death by the Rev. A. H. Etty, chaplain. We give a portion of it, the text being, Psalm 90, 12. "So teach us to number our days that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom."

The preacher said that the life of the late General, as an officer, was known to all as that of a very accomplished and zealous officer, full of usefulness and honor, and which seemed as if it might have been crowned with even higher honors, and a fuller recognition, had he been spared a few years longer. Even of this secular life, he remarked, as of every useful life, there must always be a close connection between its year of energy, and powers of discrimination in giving rightful praise and blame, and the religious life. Though not always manifest at the time, yet the life of devotion to one's country and profession, and of consideration for others in that service, must ever spring from charity, the chief of the Christian graces, "the greatest thing in the world," as a remarkable little book has lately called it. (Which the late General much admired.) Where there is this spirit, the love of God and man, there amid the imperfections of even the best of men—such as impatience, quickness of temper, and passing prejudices—will be generally found the fairness, the thoughtfulness, the high motive, the contempt of shams, which go to make up a worthy character and which, he ventured to think, were characteristic of their departed brother. As regards the more strictly *religious* side of a man's character, that which consists not in the good life, or at least respect for the good life, but in the spirit and practice of religious observances, such as prayer and worship. Who can judge his brother? Who can know its depths, and who wants to know a judge? God's ministers would fain see signs of it, all who are in earnest would fain see it in others, but to all comes the warning of the great Brother of us all "judge nothing before the time." "Ye judge after the flesh; I judge no man." "Still waters run deep," and though words and deeds are the signs of faith, we must not lay down a hard and fast rule, by which all must speak and act exactly alike. Prayer, regular, both by oneself and in the congregation, is the truest sign of real life; but even where there seems to be hardly enough of it; charity hopes that there is the secret effort, and the silent communion, and that things, of which we know not may curtail the public expression of it. The late General, he went on to say, was a frequent worshipper in that house, and his accustomed seat will know him no more, often shall we miss his familiar form here, as elsewhere. The preacher then went on to relate how he had administered the Holy Communion to the late General very early in the morning of the day, on which he had died, having been summoned at the dying man's own request during one of his last thoroughly conscious intervals. Then, referring to the funeral he said, no one, who was present, can soon forget the scene. The pomp and circumstance of a grand military funeral, with its unusually lengthy procession, the artillery salutes at the beginning and conclusion, the crowd of sympathetic mourners, embracing all creeds and several nationalities, the simple ceremonial of the church, exactly the same for a General or a Private, the shades of evening falling over the closed grave, covered with a mass of loving floral offerings, all made up a mind-picture, to be kept and moved upon. Lastly, in summing up their practical thoughts he urged (1) the warning, so oft repeated, to be *also ready*, and quoted the poet Young, "All men think all men mortal but themselves"; (2) to be ready in the right way, with courage, trust, and hope; and (3), the sympathy due to the deceased officer's nearest and dearest, to whom the sudden blow must have come as a terrible shock. Sympathy, he said, is a wonderful healer: it is a Divine Balm. The more we can sympathize with others in their losses, the more we open our hearts to every good feeling, and to the grace of God, striving and pleading within us. Jesus wept at the grave of his friend Lazarus. He satisfied every good humau instinct. In Him let us too sympathize, and pray for the sorrowing that He will bless and comfort them.

MILITARY NEWS.

The Rev. P. B. Horne, M.A., has been granted privileg leave, for 45 days.

Major B. L. P. Reilly, S. C., has been granted 182 day's privilge leave.

Lieut. C. M. Cockcraft, L. N. L. Regt., has been admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

Lieut. W. F. Newnham, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, has been admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

Surgeon-Major Bambridge, I. M. S., has been granted eleven months' extension of leave, on private affairs.

Colonel A. M. Phillips, S. C., and Colonel Luckhardt, C. B., have been permitted to reside out of India.

Surgeon-General W. M. Webb, Major Snell, and Colonel S. B. Miles have been permitted to return to duty.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION AND PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

I.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Mr. P. M. Mehta's note of Wednesday shows that considerable misapprehension still exists regarding the position of the Bombay primary schools before they were transferred to the Joint Schools' Committee last year. A plain statement of the precise facts of the case may therefore be useful.

Prior to the transfer of last year, the Bombay schools were supported out of the "Presidency Educational Local Fund"—a local fund which was constituted and managed under the rules for the administration of district local funds. Under these rules the Presidency Local Fund, in common with all district local funds, was administered by the officers of the Educational Department. But the mere fact that the fund was administered by Government officers did not render Government responsible for the amount of the fund or its adequacy for the purposes for which it was raised. Government was no more responsible for the amount of the Presidency Local Fund than it is at this moment for the amounts of the district local funds in the mofussil—all of which are administered by the Educational Inspectors under the control of the Director of Public Instruction—or the Joint Schools' Committee is responsible for the amount of the "Municipal School Fund," which is merely the old Presidency Local Fund under a new name and with fresh administrators. I apprehend that all this is obvious and unanswerable.

The adequacy of a local fund raised for the maintenance of schools depends upon the amounts of its three constituent elements, *viz.* (*a*) school-fees, (*b*) Government grant, (*c*) contribution from local taxation. The amount of fees will vary of course according as a higher or lower fee is levied. As regards the Government grant, I maintain that Bombay has had and continues to have its fair share out of the total sum of provincial revenues allotted to the educational aid of the district local funds of the Presidency. The present total sum allotted for this purpose is Rs. 4,27,848, and the share allotted to Bombay is Rs. 25,000. Whether this is a fair share or not is, I readily admit, a matter of opinion, and depends upon the principle on which the calculation is made. My own calculation proceeds on the basis of population as the fairest on the whole. But surely any one who disputes the fairness of the allotment is bound to state what in his view the amount ought to be, and to show, moreover, the principles by which his result has been reached. It is a matter of business calculation in which rhetoric affords no assistance.

It is when we come to the third constituent, *viz.*, contribution from local taxation, that the great difference between Bombay and the rural districts becomes apparent. Since the Local Cess Act of 1869 the mofussil districts have annually paid into their respective Local Funds for the purposes of Primary Education, a contribution of 2 per cent. on the rateable value of their property. What has Bombay done? Up to the year 1878 the annual contribution of the Corporation to the Presidency Local Fund was only Rs. 10,000. In that year, on the motions of Dr. Blaney and myself (at that time I may add parenthetically I was an elected member and had no official connection with primary education), the first step in advance was taken, and the contribution was raised to Rs. 15,000. During the intervening twelve years various increases have been made, and the amount now stands at Rs. 39,500, but this contribution is still quite inadequate for the purpose of enabling the Joint Schools' Committee to bring the Bombay primary schools into line with the other institutions of the city. In the matter of accommodation in particular the schools are utterly unworthy of the city. If any one doubts it let him visit two or three and see. The schools are held in hired houses built for ordinary native family use, and never intended to accommodate crowds of children, and are not only insanitary and educationally unsuitable, but most expensive. The Joint Schools' Committe have to pay away 30 per cent. of their whole expenditure on house-rent; whilst scores of up-country towns and villages have neat and commodious school-buildings specially designed for educational purposes, the City of Bombay possesses nothing of the kind.

What is the explanation of this contrast between Bombay and the rural districts? It lies, I think, in the simple fact that whilst the levy of the school rate of 2 per cent. in the Mofussil has since 1869 been compulsory, the contribution in Bombay, prior to the passing of the last Municipal Act, was voluntary; and unfortunately in the midst of apparently more pressing matters the needs and moral claims of the Hindu communities for a better provision of primary schools have been temporarily overlooked.

This state of things has now ended. The Act of 1888 has brought Bombay into line with the rural districts as regards its statutory obligations, and there is a strong party in the Corporation—I believe a large majority—determined on grounds altogether independent of law that in future the Joint Schools' Committee shall be supplied with funds to such reasonable and moderate amount as will enable it to pursue a policy of gradual and steady improvement—so that the reproach of backwardness which at present attaches to the city in respect of its primary schools shall in the course of time be removed. Dr. Blaney's scheme for the Bhuleshwar Market School is an excellent beginning.—I am, &c.,

T. B. KIRKHAM,
Municipal Councillor.

Bombay Club, 27th Nov. 1890.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Mr. Kirkham, at the meeting of the Corporation on Monday last, observed that the state of the primary schools in Bombay was miserably bad. In the debate which followed, it was pointed out that, whatever the condition of the schools, it was the Government, and its Educational Department that were responsible for it. The Corporation had been in management for too short a time to be liable to blame for any defect. Mr. P. M. Mehta has forcibly pointed this out in his letter published in your issue of the 26th instant. Permit me to add a few words in support of the same view.

Your reporter mentions a remark made by me, without stating my reasons that, "I took exception to Mr. Kirkham's remark that the Corporation were only just commencing to improve the condition of primary education in Bombay." To my mind, Mr. Kirkham's remark conveyed an impression that the Corporation were not up to the present time alive to their responsibilities regarding primary education, and I said I took exception to this remark, because, as a matter of fact, the primary schools had been only recently handed over to the Corporation, and the latter could in no manner be held responsible for the extremely unsatisfactory educational and sanitary condition of the primary schools. It was the Government, which was now beginning to see, after so many years of somnolence, that the condition of the primary schools was not all that it should be. Referring to the annual visits of Members of Parliament, Mr. Kirkham observed that, if properly utilised, they would have the effect in some measure, of improving the schools. Mr. Kirkham told the Corporation that he took the visitors to see the secondary schools, and that he was always asked where the municipal schools were. He said he was in a fix, when the question was put to him. To my mind, the reply is plain enough. There are the municipal schools in existence, but they have become municipal only a short while ago. If the visitors find that the schools are not in a satisfactory condition, it must be explained to them that that unsatisfactory condition was due to the neglect of the schools by the Government, who were in management before the Municipality took over charge. As far as the duty of the Corporation is concerned they are fully alive to it, and they will not fail to discharge it properly in the fulness of time.—Yours, &c.,

BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA.

Girg

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Offices yesterday afternoon. Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, M.I.C.E., President, occupied the chair, and the others present were :—Messrs. Amirudin Tyebji, Barjorji Sorabji Shroff, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Dosabhai Framjee, J. R. Duxbury, Eknath Raghunath Khote, Framji Dorabji Divecha, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Kavasji Pestonji, K. M. Shroff, T. B. Kirkham, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Meherjibhai Rastamji Setna, Captain Sir Henry Morland, Messrs. Naoroji Beiramji Suntook, Pherozshah Merwanjee Mehta, Rahimtala Khairaz, Rahimtala Mohamed Sayani, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, and Colonel W. H. Wilson.

THE PROPOSED VACCINATION DEPOT ON THE ESPLANADE.

The Corporation resumed discussion on the motion proposed by Dr. Blaney at last meeting. It will be remembered that at last meeting Dr. Blaney proposed, and Dr. Viegas seconded, "that, in reply to the letter of Government No. 4145, General Department, dated 14th October, 1890, the President be requested to bring to the notice of Government the previous resolutions of the Corporation in regard to providing a vaccination depot on the Esplanade and to inform Government that the Corporation are still willing to act in accordance therewith"; and then on the motion of Dr. Viegas, it being after five o'clock, the meeting was adjourned.

Dr. Bhalchandra then proposed and Mr. E. R. Khote seconded an amendment, "that a committee be appointed to consider and report on the subject of providing suitable buildings for vaccination purposes on a site to be given by Government, the committee to consist of Dr. Banks, Dr. McConochie, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. Bhalchandra, Dr. Blaney, Mr. Duxbury, Dr. Viegas, Mr. P. M. Mehta, and the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yanjik, the committee to report within a month, and Dr. Banks to be chairman."

Mr. Pherozshah said he could not quite see the necessity for the amendment, nor for a committee of so many gentlemen. Before they came to the medical question, there was another point they had to consider. They would find that the vaccination service was a service not under Municipal, but Government, service. It seemed to him, therefore, that all the Municipality had to do was to give its contribution. Vaccination quarters and officers had to be looked to by Government, while the Corporation gave their contribution every year of Rs. 15,000 or Rs. 17,000. What, therefore, the Corporation had to consider was whether they should go beyond that contribution, and his opinion was that they should give to Government no more than they could help. Unless, therefore, the Corporation saw their way to do more than they had desired to do in the past (giving Rs. 15,000 and Government the rest), was it worth while appointing a committee at all? Therefore he thought five doctors were too many, because they would take an entirely medical view of a general question. He would, therefore, ask the Corporation whether they would not be satisfied with the resolution of Dr. Blaney.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee said he was against the amendment, and hoped that the Corporation would see fit in the interests of humanity to provide vaccination depots to be constructed in Bombay.

Dr. Viegas said that although the present vaccination station was good enough, it was not in the proper place; but that was the fault of Government. The money of the Corporation had been diverted and had not been allowed to be spent at the right time, and if any of those stations were in an insalubrious locality Government was entirely to blame, and not the Board. He also said it was absolutely unnecessary that the Superintendent should live on the premises, for it was not a hospital where fractures or injuries had to be attended to at once.

The Municipal Commissioner said the first question they had to consider was a constitutional one. It appeared to him that in agreeing to pay Rs. 15,000, they had accepted the principle of paying some of the cost of erection of the building. The question of the amount of that cost was a mere matter of detail. And it had been argued against the giving of any more money that they had never given any more than Rs. 15,000. Well, he held in his hand the budget of 1888-89, from which he saw that in addition to the contribution of Rs. 15,000, the sum of Rs. 25,000 was sanctioned for the vaccination depot and stables, making Rs. 40,000, in all for that year. He thought it was beyond dispute from that entry they had paid more than their necessary contribution of Rs. 15,000. Having once given Rs. 40,000, therefore, were they prepared to say that they would go back to their former resolution, and say that the vaccination department was under the charge of Government, and that they should not do more than give a contribution of Rs. 15,000. But having regard to the sanction given a year ago by the Corporation to the sum of Rs. 40,000 for this building he took leave to doubt whether that were a consistent position to take up. They had already told Government they were willing to pay Rs. 40,000 on these stables, and if they said they were prepared to do what they had done before, that meant Rs. 40,000. That was his objection to Dr. Blaney's motion. It did not say that the Corporation were willing to spend Rs. 40,000; although that was really what the Corporation consented to do. As to the question of locating the Superintendent in that building, he considered it necessary in order that he might supervise the care of the farms. He had discussed the matter with the Superintendents, he had considered it to the best of his capacity, and his opinion was that the Superintendent ought to reside on the premises. One reason was that he believed the calves had to be regularly seen to, and as carefully tended as a sick human being. That was a medical point to be considered; and that was an argument why it should be referred to a committee, and that there should be such a proportion of medical talent as was proposed in Dr. Bhalchandra's amendment.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said he thought the question at issue was this—how far the municipal revenue should bear the cost of this new depot. History showed them that on a previous occasion the Corporation sanctioned Rs. 40,000 for the building of a depot. The Municipal Commissioner said it would be inconsistent to go from that, and sanction a smaller amount for the depot. Well, sometimes it may have happened that the Corporation had sanctioned a larger amount than this set contribution, but certain other lights might come before the Corporation causing them to change their minds; but that was not inconsistency. However, to make matters as he thought clear he would propose a third amendment "that in reply to the Government letter the President be requested to inform Government that they will be prepared to contribute towards the cost of building a vaccination depot without quarters, provided they may deduct the amount of the rent which would otherwise have to be paid for the vaccination quarters out of the annual contribution."

Dr. Shroff seconded this amendment and after some further discussion,

Dr. Blaney said he was quite in sympathy with Mr. Wacha's amendment, because he saw it committed the Corporation to what the Corporation willingly committed itself to; namely, that it would provide an efficient vaccination depot in Bombay, and place on record its determination that it will not be responsible for quarters for one who was no servant of its own. He would therefore ask the Corporation to allow him to withdraw his proposition.

This being agreed to Dr. Bhalchundra's proposition and Mr. Wacha's amendment were put to the meeting, when the latter was carried.

THE REFUND OF PROPERTY TAX.

Sir Henry Morland moved and Dr. Cowasjee seconded that, as recommended by the Standing Committee, Mr. Sorabjee Kawasji Mody, in answer to his letter, dated 5th instant, regarding the payment of property tax of his premises, in Hornby Row, be informed that in cases of refunds the proper course to be followed is by appeal to the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes.

The motion was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 26.

10 p.m.	76·3

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27.

6 a.m...	73·0
10 a.m...	78·3
2 p.m...	85·2
4 p.m...	83·4

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild and Emollient—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency and is particularly valuable in hot Climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents.—TEACHER AND CO., Bombay.

BOMBAY EAST INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING of the members of the managing committee of the above Association was held at the office of the Bombay East Indian Printing Press Company, Limited, on Saturday, the 22nd November 1890, at 3-30 p.m., Mr. D. F. de Almeida in the chair. The secretary having read the circular convening the meeting, the following resolutions were *inter alia* passed:—(1) That a social gathering of the members of the Association be organised with a view to promote friendly feelings amongst them. A sub-committee was appointed to carry out the above resolution. (2) That the managing committee confirm the cricket club started on the 1st November 1890 in connection with the Association by the sub-committee appointed on this behalf. (3) That the Matharpacady Juvenile Club be taken under the auspices of the Association. (4) That a juvenile cricket club be established in Cavel under the auspices of the Association. (5) Read also a letter from Mr. John de Mello, President of the Dadar Victoria Cricket Club, asking the Association to permit the affiliation of the Club to the Bombay East Indian Association. Resolved that the proposed affiliation be permitted. (6) That the Secretary be authorised to distribute prizes of the aggregate value of Rs. 20, in connection with Dr. Gomes's General Subscription Prize, to the following schools intended for the education of East Indian boys:—St. Agnes's School at Bandora; St. Joseph's School at Umercarry; the Andheri School; the Marol School; St. Thomas's School at Bandora. (7) That the Secretary be authorised, in communication with the Consulting Board, to award the Dr. P. F. Gomes prize of Rs. 24 to the successful East Indian candidate who obtains the highest number of aggregate marks at the Previous Examination, provided he has not obtained any other prize at the same examination and provided he continues his studies at a recognized college or institution. (8.) That the Secretary be authorised, in communication with the Consulting Board, to award the Dr. P. F. Gomes' prize of Rs. 24 (not awarded last year) to the successful East Indian candidate who has obtained the second place, so far as the aggregate number of marks are concerned, at the Previous Examination, provided he has not obtained another prize and continues his studies at a recognized college or institution. That if there are not two successful East Indian candidates for this examination, Rs. 48 be awarded to him who obtains the highest number of aggregate marks. (9) That the Secretary be authorised, in communication with the Consulting Board, to award the Clara Maria Leao Prize of the value of Rs. 20 to the successful East Indian student from St. Mary's Institution who has obtained the highest number of aggregate marks at the Matriculation Examination, or, failing a student from that institution, to a successful East Indian student from any other institution who has obtained the highest number of aggregate marks at the said examination. (10) That a prize of Rs. 4, being interest on the Government promissory note of Rs. 100 offered by Dr. Lewis Gomes, B. A., in the name of his revered father, the late Dr. P. F. Gomes, Knight of the Order of St. Gregory the Great, be given to the Thana Girls' School this year. (11) That the offer made by Mr. Joseph Bocarro of a prize to an East Indian pupil of each of the four English schools established by the Association, for proficiency in English, be accepted with thanks. (12) That a sum of Rs. 6 offered by Mrs. Henriques from Thana, out of the amount received by her from the B. E. I. Death Benefit Fund on the death of her late husband, be accepted with thanks and given to the Bassein English school established by the Association for purchasing prize-books. With the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman for his able conduct in the chair, and the directors of the Bombay East Indian Printing Press Company for having kindly placed the office of the company at the disposal of the Association, the proceedings terminated.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

THE annual distribution of prizes to the students of St. Mary's College, Mazagon, took place last night, in the presence of a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen interested in the work of the institution. The grounds of the college, where the ceremony took place, were gaily decorated and beautifully illuminated for the occasion. Monsgr. Zaleskie, Papal Envoy to Goa, who is at present in the city, presided. The proceedings opened with an entertainment of a various and extensive nature, given by the students. The programme commenced with a dramatic act, arranged by one of the Fathers. The modest self-possession, correct delivery and clear enunciation of the youths gave proof of their careful training, and the excellent educational work the institution is accomplishing. The vocal and instrumental music also contributed by the pupils was a further evidence that they not only received the foundation of a practical and useful education, but that they were taught accomplishments it is the privilege of few to possess. The annual report showed that during the year the number of boys on the roll was 496. Of these 269 belonged to the European, and 227 to the English-teaching school. The average number of boarders was 208. The year had not been one of unmixed success. Sickness, such as influenza, measles and other ailments common among children, prevailed at different periods, causing no slight disturbance in the course of studies. The heaviest loss, however, the college had suffered was by the departure of its Principal, the Rev. Father R. Fischer. His health gave way several times in the course of the year, and at last collapsed so completely that the doctors insisted on his immediate return to Europe. During the ten years he has been connected with St Mary's he had been ever devoted and full of zeal to promote the welfare of those entrusted to his care, and the college was indebted to him for the many improvements which have been carried out of late years both in the house and in the villa at Khandalla. Satisfaction was expressed with the conduct and application of the scholars. The result of the Martriculation Examination has been no less satisfactory, 6 having passed out of 8 candidates sent up. The Government Inspector (Mr. E. Giles), in his report, which had only been received that morning, said: "The methods of instruction followed in this school are thoroughly sound; the building and accessories are a model of neatness and arrangement, and the whole institution is, I consider, in the highest state of efficiency. The manners of the boys in and out of school appeared to me to be excellent, and their band played capitally and fully maintained the reputation it has achieved."

The report also referred to the visit paid to the institution by H. E. Lord Reay, the late Governor. The keen interest, it stated, he evinced in the establishment and the spirited words he addressed to the masters and scholars, would not easily be forgotten by the inmates of the house. On the same occasion his Excellency held out a fair promise of the institution of obtaining the grant of an adjoining piece of land that was absolutely necessary for building purposes. The school re-opens on the 7th January, 1891.

The proceedings terminated with the distribution of the prizes to the successful students.

PEOPLE laughed when, a short time since, a music-hall singer impersonated, on the stage, a female bookmaker. At Kempton Park, the other day, betting-women first became a reality. Clad in a flash costume, she took or gave the odds in right good style, and was the chief attraction of the meeting, shouting in musical tones what her prices were, and cashing up promptly when each race was over.

REFERRING to the death of Mr. McKinch which we reported on Tuesday, a Karachi correspondent telegraphs that he died of typhoid fever. Profound regret is felt by all sections of the community. The deceased was contemplating a trip home for the benefit of his health, but was too unwell to do so, and suddenly succumbed. A bulletin issued with the *Sind Gazette* noticing his demise states that Mr. McHinch had been so long one of the most conspicuous figures of Karachi, taking so leading a part in all matters affecting public interest, employing his influence so sagaciously and well in the numerous capacities in which his energy and ability were displayed, that his death is much regretted. Various places of public business in the town were closed as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

DURING the Viceroy's recent visit to Nabha, his Highness the Raja expressed a wish to be allowed to make a present to his Excellency in commemoration of the first occasion on which the Tikka Sahib was present at a private darbar of a Viceroy, and his Excellency was pleased to consent to accept a small present of articles of local manufacture. But as no suitable opportunity offered at Nabha for making the present, the articles were sent to Delhi for representation to Lord Lansdowne; and on the morning of the 15th the Nabha Motamid attended on his Excellency for this purpose. The present consisted of a singing bird, a shikar belt, and an enamelled cup, specimens of Nabha industries. H. E. the Viceroy expressed the pleasure with which he received these beautiful and interesting articles, and desired his thanks to be given by the Motamid to His Highness.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

A SUIT BY THE BANK OF BENGAL.

THE BANK OF BENGAL *vs.* GUNESHAMDAS JAIGOPALDAS.

THE plaintiffs prayed that the defendant may be ordered to pay to them the sum of Rs. 75,000 with interest on the amounts of certain hoondees, notarial charges, and costs of the suit, and for a declaration that the plaintiffs have a valid charge on certain properties to the extent of the decree that may be passed in their favour. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared for the plaintiffs; and the Hon. Mr. Latham, Mr. Lang, and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, Dinshaw, and Kanga, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiffs are the holders of bills, aggregating Rs. 75,000, all of which were duly endorsed in Bombay by the defendant's firm, and had been duly presented for payment and dishonored. No portion of the amount had been paid. By a consent order passed in the Insolvency Court on the 11th December 1889, the defendant had created a first charge in favour of the plaintiffs on his immovable property in Bombay to the extent of the whole of the plaintiffs' claim against him, and the deeds of the properties were deposited with the Official Assignee as security for the Bank's claim. The plaintiffs, therefore, prayed that the defendant may be ordered to pay to them the sum of Rs. 75,000 with interest, notarial charges, and costs of the suit; that it may be declared that the plaintiffs have a valid charge on the properties in question; that the properties may be ordered to be sold, and the proceeds applied towards the satisfaction of the decree.

The defendant, in his defence, denied that the bills mentioned by the plaintiffs or any of them were or was endorsed by his firm. If the bills were, in fact, endorsed by the moonim of the defendant in Bombay, they were so endorsed by him without the authority of the defendant and without consideration, in fraud of the defendant and in collusion with the shroff of the plaintiffs. Defendant denied that the bills were duly presented for payment; or that the requisite notice of the dishonour was given to the defendant. He was in no way liable, he said, upon the bills, and the plaintiffs had no charge upon his immovable property. They were indebted to him in the sum of Rs. 22,255; and he would, if necessary, set off the sum, with interest, against any claims which the plaintiff may establish in this court.

Evidence in this case was heard during the day.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD and the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

DEFAMATION OF MAJOR FERRIS.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* GIRJASHUNKER KASHIRAM.

THIS was an application for revision from a decision of Mr. P. H. Dastur, first-class Magistrate of Ahmedabad, who convicted the accused of libelling Major Ferris, Assistant Political Agent in Kathiawar, in the *Rajiabhakt* newspaper of the 10th September 1889; and sentenced him to six months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 400; in default of payment one month's further simple imprisonment. Mr. Branson, with Mr. Goverdhunram Tripathi, appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader, for the Crown. The conviction and sentence were, on appeal, confirmed by Mr. E. M. H. Fulton, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who said the two important questions in the case were:—(1) Whether the accused had published an imputation concerning Major Ferris, intending to harm, or knowing or having reason to believe that such imputation will harm, his reputation; and (2) whether the accused has had a trial, or had been prejudiced in his defence by the procedure adopted by the magistrate. Mr. Fulton was clearly of opinion that, having regard to the context, the sentence in the article—"though there was no necessity for his doing so, Captain Ferris went to Bhownugger, and God knows what he did there"—did imply that he went to Bhownugger for some corrupt or dishonourable purpose. Taken alone, the sentence would doubtless be too vague to bear this construction; but reading it along with those which preceded it, Mr Fulton was satisfied that it was intended to impute misconduct of a serious and dishonourable nature to Major Ferris on the occasion of that visit.

Their lordships, on a consideration of the evidence and the arguments of the pleaders, without altering the finding, reduced the sentence of imprisonment to three months' simple imprisonment, but maintained the sentence of fine, and imprisonment in default.

APPEAL FROM A PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE'S DECISION.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* NATHU LALLJEE.

This was on appeal from a decision of Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, who, on the 12th September 1890, convicted the accused of using a place for sale or storarge of wool without a license from the Municipal Commissioner, and fined him Rs 15. Mr. Shamrao M. Rele appeared for the accused.

The petitioner is a cotton merchant and a shroff, and kept a godown at Pinjrapole; and as a shroff advanced monies on the pledge of pressed cotton bales belonging to his constituents. The Superintendent of Licenses, Bombay Municipality, served upon him a notice requiring him to obtain a license to store wool at his godown abovementioned; and he replied that he did not at any place carry on the business of dealer in wool or stored wool. Petitioner was subsequently served with a summons to answer a charge of using a place for the sale or storage of wool. The case was heard on the 12th September last, and at the request of the petitioner, a municipal inspector who went to the godown, found no wool whatever, but a number of pressed bales and a small quantity of loose cotton. This did not exceed fifteen seers. The word "wool" in the summons was struck out, and the word "cotton" was substituted, and petitioner was convicted and fined Rs. 15. He appealed on the ground that the magistrate was wrong in convicting him on a charge of storing cotton when he was called upon to obtain a license for storing wool; was summoned to answer the charge of storing wool, and was called upon to plead to the charge of storing wool without a license. It was argued that by such irregularity the petitioner was misled and prejudiced in his defence. Storage of pressed bales of cotton is exempt from any license; and a small quantity of cotton used for the purposes of sample, is not storing of cotton within the meaning of section 394 of the Municipal Act.

Their lordships, on a consideration of the evidence and arguments of the pleader, reserved the conviction and sentence, and directed the fine to be refunded; remarking that fresh proceedings might be taken against the accused, if necessary.

THE MAGISTRATE AND THE CORONER.

IT will be remembered that at a Coroner's inquest, held on the 5th instant, touching the death of a native sailors' guide, named Kondia Rama, a verdict was recorded that deceased died from fracture of the skull, the result of his having been thrown over a baloony by Akbar and Mahomed Janssen on to a stone pavement below, under such circumstances that their act was culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and that before he was thrown over, deceased was assaulted with a stick by one Abdul Kareem, under such circumstances that his act was rash and negligent not amounting to homicide. On the case being called on for hearing yesterday, before Mr. Hamilton, at the Girgaum Police Court,

Mr. Little, the Crown Prosecutor, said that as his Worship was still of the same opinion that he had no authority to enquire into the case after it had been committed by the Coroner, he quite agreed that the question should be submitted for the opinion of the High Court, under section 432 of the Criminal Procedure Code. He also agreed that in many cases it was not necessary for the enquiry to be made by the Magistrate after the case had been committed by the Coroner. In some cases, however, the Coroner's enquiry was incomplete, and the accused had no opportunity to cross-examine the witnesses when it would be desirable for the Magistrate to make the enquiry. In this case the principal offender was one Akbar, who had not been arrested, and who was not before the Coroner. It was necessary to postpone the enquiry until he could be arrested. In the meantime, however, he thought that Abdul Kareem, one of the accused, should be released on bail, for the evidence against him was very weak, and he had done nothing to cause the man's death. It was Akbar who had thrown him out of the window, and, if anything, Abdul Kareem was only guilty of a common assault. He asked for a long postponement to enable Akbar to be arrested, and proposed the enquiry should be postponed until the 15th January.

His Worship granted the postponement and ordered the release of Abdul Kareem on bail. He said he had been in the habit of making these enquiries until he entertained a doubt that he was conflicting with the jurisdiction of the Coroner. That doubt had been referred to the High Court last year, but unfortunately had not been decided. He must now refer it again as a suitable opportunity had arisen. It might be desirable for him to make the enquiry, but he should not do so if this procedure was not correct, and might lead him into a conflict with the Coroner.

Abdul Kareem re-appeared in Court and said he could not find his security; on which he and the first accused were both remanded to jail.

IMPORTANT DECISION UNDER THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

IMPERATRIX VS. RAMJEE LUKHMIDAS.

THE following are excerpts of a finding delivered in this case by Mr. A. E. Cumming, the First Class City Magistrate, Karachi. His Worship said:—The complainant in this case was Mr. Giro, of the well known firm of Messrs. Ralli Brothers of this city. Accused was a trader doing a large business both in Bombay and in Karachi. The prosecution was under Chapter XVIII of the Indian Penal Code regarding offences relating to trade and property marks and under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act 1889 (Act No. IV of 1889) which is a recent Act for the Amendment of the Law relating to fraudulent marks on merchandise. It had been admitted by the defence that the complainants firm had been the importers of a certain description of grey shirting which they had sold largely in Karachi for the past six or seven years. Lately on account of the sale declining enquiries were instituted and some pieces of grey shirting were purchased from the shop of the accused and it was alleged (1st) that they were a more recent importation; (2nd) that they bore on their outer folds a trade mark which was an imitation of that on the complainant's cloth; (3rd) they bore the same quality number; and (4th) that they were almost identically the same in quality but just a degree inferior so as to allow of their underselling the genuine article. The defendants admitted all the allegations with the exception that it was their intention to defraud the public. The cloths were examined by the court and its decision was in favor of the plaintiff on all four points. Accordingly four charges under sections 483 and 486 of the Penal Code as amended by the Merchandise Marks Act and under sections 6 and 7 of that Act were framed.

With reference to the first charge under section 483 of the I. P. C. his Worship said: When coupled with section 28 I. P. C. the ingredients of the offence would be, (1) intention to cause injury; (2) causing one trade mark to resemble another; (3) knowingly doing so; (4) intending by the resemblance to practice deception. And the question for decision was whether all these ingredients were supplied in the present instance. The answer was in the affirmative. First, with regard to the accused intention, accused was a large piece-goods dealer in that city and was and had been for years past guarantee broker to the Bombay Company Ld., doing business in Karachi. After complainants' cloth had been for 4 or 5 years in the markets there and had become well-known both by its trade mark and No. 1201, it was found that accused began to import into Karachi a cloth which is almost identical in quality, with a device on it bearing a resemblance to complainant's device and also bearing the identical No. 1201. Here were all the requisites for enabling accused to cause injury to complainants by selling the cloth B in the market where cloth A had been, and by reason if its resemblance to the cloth A deceiving purchasers into the belief that they are buying A. Here was not only one coincidence but four; (1st) the identical quality of cloth; (2) a trade-mark bearing a resemblance; (3) the identical No. 1201; and (4) importation into the same market. Accused could not have given the order for this cloth from Manchaster without having known that the cloth A, with the trade-mark and No. 1201 was previously in the Karachi Market and in giving instructions for the device B and No. 1201 being put on the cloth B, he certainly intended to take advantage of the already acquired reputation of A. It was sufficient that the natural consequence of the sale of the cloth B interfered with the sale of the cloth A, and it had been proved in evidence that the accused knew of the existence of the cloth A with the trade mark and No. 1201 being in the market The accused denied all knowledge but had brought no evidence to rebut the presumption that he did not know. Further it had been said that the evidence showed that this device was used by other dealers and so was in a way common property and therefore no presumption of *mala fides* could be drawn. But out of the 62 samples of cloth with all kinds of devices and Nos. which were produced in Court, not one was a reproduction of accused's device, and only one could be pointed to as bearing a resemblance to the trade marks on A and B. Thus accused had by his own showing failed to prove that any other dealer had used this device B. But even if this could be shown the fact that somebody else had imitated complainants' trade mark or *vice versa* complainants some body else's would be no justification of accused's act. If the samples disclosed anything they certainly did show that many of the piece-goods merchants and dealers both European and Native in that city were and had been imitating each others trade marks and also in some cases making use of the same Nos. in such a manner as to apparently run the risk of coming within the clutches of the new Act.

Secondly, as regards accused's having caused one trade mark to resemble another. That was one of the chief points of the case, the question being whether the act of the accused came within section 28 of the I P C. The enquiry naturally arose how the device came to be put on the cloth B. From the evidence it appears that device was one of a number of devices printed in a book prepared by Mr. Sydney Hudson of Manchester, and sent out by him to his constituents. Any dealer wishing to import a new cloth or to give a new trade mark to an old importation choses a device from this book and then sends it to Mr. Hudson with instructions to put it on the cloth as that dealer's trade mark for that cloth. Accused said it was put on at the suggestion of "some of his men" but did not say who. It was practically admitted that if accused designed the device he would (presuming the other ingredients of the offence were not wanting) be guilty of counterfeiting complainants' trade mark, but if he merely selected an already designed device and sent that off, would he still have counterfeited the trade mark? Section 483 was undoubtedly primarily intended to punish the actual counterfeiter, *i. e.* the designer of the false trade mark, but it was equally applicable to the person who, though not an actual designer took a ready made design and used that for his purpose of causing one trade mark to resemble another. The accused had therefore equally counterfeited complainants trade mark. The resblance had already been pronounced to be such as might be reasonably calculated to deceive. That in the case quoted by the defence (Orr Ewing and Co. vs. Johnston and Co. 13 Law Reports Chan. Div. 434) there was nothing in the judgment on which any argument in the present case could be based. In the Glenfield Starch case *Wotherspoon vs. Currie* (Law Rep. 5 H. L. 508) the use of the word Glenfield was considered sufficient for the purpose of deception. So also in the case of Orr Ewing the imitation was held to be sufficient for the purpose notwithstanding that in the detail there was a considerable difference. It was also contended that as the whole of the acts necessary to complete the offence of counterfeiting had not been completed in India, (Mr Hudson having put the mark on the cloth), the accused's act was not "a thing punisable" under the Penal Code within the meaning of section 40. The counterfeiting was completed when the already designed device was chosen and appropriated for the purpose of practising deception. And in the face of the deliberate silence the accused had chosen to maintain the Court could only assume that he must have given detailed instructions with regard to every point of the device. The argument advanced that the counterfeiting was completed only when the device &c., were actually put upon the cloth was not correct as such an act would not be the counterfeit of a trade mark but of goods which was not what the section referred to.

Thirdly, as to accused having knowingly counterfeited the trade mark. From what had been said there could be no reasonable doubt that he knew full well that he was imitating or counterfeiting complainants' trade mark.

Lastly, as to the fourth ingredient of the first charge viz., whether accused intended by the resemblance to practise deception. If the resemblance was such as was likely to deceive, the intention to deceive must be presumed, for every man must be held to have intended to do that which he knew must in the ordinary course of things happen. It was true that deception in fact was not proved in this case but this was not necessary. The Court could for itself judge as to this, and apart from the evidence which had been given there would be no doubt that such deception would be liable and very likely to occur, at all events with the more ignorant class of consumers of this cloth, particularly in the up-country districts where it was also sold. No motive could be suggested except that of getting some part of the benefit of the good-will and reputation of the complainant's cloth A. By the resemblance what could have been accused's motive, but to do something which was likely to be mistaken for and be accepted by customers as being a continuation of the same cloth which had been supplied to them. It was not necessary in the case to decide that a lie had been told or was intended to be told. It was sufficient in the language of Lord Kingsdown that a man should wilfully use a part of the trade mark of his neighbour that part so used being by the user of it calculated to enable his goods to be passed off for the goods of his neighbour. In the present case it was probable and probable almost to a certainty, that accused's device on the cloth B, would tend to enable anybody so minded to represent those goods as being the goods of complainant, *i. e.*, cloth A, which goods had formerly been accepted with confidence under complainants' trade mark which was a guarantee.

Accused had offered no explanation as to why he should have used a devise which came so near complainants'. It was argued for accused that complainants had no monopoly of these figures and that accused had a right to use them. Whether or not he had the right to use them, he certainly had no right to use them so as to mislead or to made it likely that purchasers would be misled as to whose the goods were. To use the words of Lord Blackburn "it was complained that to use this as evidence, of an intention to mislead and what I think is more the true question, as evidence of what the effect of the similarity was likely to be, was to rely on topics of prejudice and that the differences between the two tickets were so great that the defendants could not have intended to mislead. I think that differences were so great that the defendants hoped that no Court would say that the use of the elephants would mislead. In that they have been mistaken. I certainly think that as against the defendants this is very strong evidence. I do not think any hardship is inflicted on honest traders by holding that if they do not take pains when making a new trade mark to make it quite unlike an established one, they do not at the peril of making evidence against themselves." So here, accused, instead of representing the men as wrestling face to face, put Indian clubs in their hands and set them back to back intending that by the resemblance purchasers would be deceived and hoping at the same time that the difference was so great that no Court would convict him. In one of the letter put in by Mr. Giro it was stated that the complainants had been informed that the device B came into the possession of Mr. Hudson upon the transfer of some business from Kerr Terruck and Co, in 1885. It was therefore included in Mr. Hudson's book of stamps which he sent to various constituents of his in India, and in due time accused selected it from the book, and Mr. Hudson has confined it to him ever since. From this it was argued by Mr Tekchand that the present prosecution was barred under section 15 of the Merchandise Marks Act which provides that "no such prosecution as is mentioned in the last foregoing section shall be commenced after the expiration of three years next after the commission of the offence, &c." But the prosecution referred to in section 14 of the Act is any prosecution for an offence against any sections of the Indian Penal Code as *amended by this Act*." The present charge being under the old Section 483 I. P. C. the objections has no force. Then as to the 2nd charge—*viz.*, under section 486 I. P. C.

The first question for consideration regarding this charge was whether the new section 486 applied or the old? The new section was introduced by the Merchandise Marks Act 1889, which came into force on the 1st April 1889. It was contended that the invoices put in showed that these goods, with the alleged counterfeit trade mark were shipped from Manchester in January, February and March 1889, and although some of them arrived in Kurrachee after 1st April 1889—*viz.*, those imported per s. s. Locksley Hall—still they were possessed by accused, to whom they were shipped, from the moment that the goods were placed on board, which was prior to the 1st April 1889. It was contended that the Court could not divide the possession by saying that although it had begun in Manchester it took place in Kurrachee. The question for consideration was not, as to when possession began, but whether accused possessed the goods in question within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court at any time after the 1st April 1889. It was in evidence on accused's own showing that 22 bales of these goods per s.s. Ruffered Hall and 17 bales per s.s. Locksley Hall were not delivered to him in Kurrachee until the 3rd and 17th April 1889 respectively. He certainly therefore was in possession of the alleged counterfeit trade-marked goods after the coming into force of the Act, which therefore applied to the present case. The fact of possession was sufficient; it was immaterial when it first began. There was yet one other objection made to this charge, *viz*, that accused could not be charged with both counterfeiting a trade mark under section 483. and possessing goods with such counterfeit trade mark under section 486, because possession was not something apart from or in addition to counterfeiting. A person may however counterfeit a trade mark and yet never have possession of the goods to which that counterfeit trade mark is applied. The fallacy of the argument lay in the notion that the counterfeit of the trade mark did not take place till the trade mark was actually applied to the goods. This would not be counterfeiting a trade mark but counterfeiting goods. New section 468. I. P. C. provided that "whoever sells or * * has in possession for sale or any purpose of trade * * * any goods * * with a counterfeit trade mark * * affixed to * * the same * * shall unless he proves Clause *a*, *b*, *c*, &c. Here the prosecution had to prove—(1) that the goods were impressed with a counterfeit trade mark and (2) that accused sold or had them in possession for sale or trade. The evidence given furnished abundant proof on both these points, and on the part of the defence it was not denied that these goods were imported into Karachi and possessed for sale but it was contended that the possession was not that of accused. As a general principle it was true that the master was not liable criminally for the acts of his servants, but if the facts of the particular case show that in the ordinary course of business the master must have acted with the same knowledge as the servant, he was equally liable *cæteris paribus*. In the present case there was a man with a serious charge hanging over him for 6 months and yet up to date he pretendad to have made no enquiries whatever as to any of these matters nor could be say, how and by whose orders this cloth came to be stamped and imported into Kurrachi! (Referred to section 114 Indian Evidence Act.) In the present case the Court might in view of the evidence given for the prosecution and of the nature of the defence set up, presume that these goods were imported and possessed for purposes to trade by and with the full knowledge of accused. Clauses (*a*) (*b*) and (*c*) were framed for the purposes (1) of providing persons who were found in possession of or selling goods with false trade mark with a loop hole of escape from punishment in consequence of their dealing in such goods. Not only has accused failed to discharge the onus proof to the contrary but as it had been already remarked, the evidence for the prosecution showed beyond all reasonable doubt that he had not acted innocently in the matter of these goods. In support of his argument that it was necessary under cause (*h*) of his section that there should have been a demand by the complainant from accused for information regarding these goods. Mr. Tekchand referred to a remark made in chapter III. of Mr. Gilbert's Compendium of the Merchandise Marks Act, that "the owner of a trade mark as soon as he knows of the use of the imitation one should give the wrong doer notice to desist from using it, and if he declines to do so he should follow it up by legal proceedings." This remark as the context showed had no reference to sec. 486, but to the civil rights and remedies of parties whose trade marks had been infringed.

Then as to the third charge under section 6 of the Act which provides that "if a person applies a false trade description to goods, he shall subject to the provisions of this Act, and unless he proves that he acted without intent to defraud, be punished &c." It was for the prosecution to prove that accused had applied a false trade description to the goods in question; thereafter the onus would lie on accused to show that he acted without intent to defraud. The first set of questions for consideration was therefore—(1) was there any false description in this case, (2) had such been applied to these goods, and (3) had accused applied it? (See section 2 clause E) It was urged on behalf of accused that the No. was only a quality No. and not a trade description, that complainants could not claim it for their sole use like a trade mark, and that its admitted use on other kinds of cloth—i.e. other than grey shirtings—both by complainants and other dealers, showed that its use on the cloth A could not be an indication of complainants' sole privilege. It was not contended by complainants that they had the sole right to the use of this No. in all cases. All they said was that the No was originally put by them on the cloth A, to distinguish it from the other qualities of the same cloth which had the same trade mark, and had come by the custom of the trade to be a short description of that particular quality grey shirting, so much so that up country dealers when sending orders for this cloth frequently decribed it by the No. 1201 alone. Lord Watson says:—"No man has the right to adopt and use so much of his rival's established trade mark as will enable any dishonest trade into whose hands his own goods may come to sell them as the goods of his rival." The object of the law being to punish the dishonest-trader who endeavours to palm of his goods as those of his rival, it was immaterial in what way the deception is brought about. Thus all the complainants could and did claim was the use of his No. 1201 on this particular quality of grey shirting. Hence it was found that this No. had been used by Sir Charles Forbes & Co., and by Messrs. Volkart Brothers on spotted shirtings without objection by complainants. It was however urged that even if this No. was a trade description, it was not a false trade description within the meaning of section 2 clause (3

PURE PERSONALITIES.

DR. WILLIAM CHARLES EDWARD NEWBOLT, who has been appointed Canon of St Paul's in the room of the late Dr. Liddon, graduated from Pembroke College, Oxford, in 1867, taking a third class *In Lit Hum.* He was ordained deacon and priest in 1868 and 1869 by the Bishop of Oxford and was curate of Wantage under the Dean of Lincoln. Earl Beauchamp appointed him to the vicarage of Dymock, Gloucestershire, and for ten years he was vicar of Malvern Link. In 1887 he succeeded Canon Luckock as Principal of Ely Theological College, which is founded on the same principles as Cuddesdon, nearly all the students having previously graduated at the universities. He is a High Churchman and a very fair preacher. He is a member of the English Church Union. He preached a remarkable sermon at the dedication festival of St Barnabas, Pimlico, this year, on the duty of the Church in connection with the state of society and the drift of public opinion. He spoke of the little discretion with which alms are given as one of the evils of the day, of the neglect of the Friday fast in its bearing on Sunday observance, and he said that public and private prayer were alike more neglected than a quarter of a century ago.

The King of Saxony is a man of artistic tastes who believes in patronizing the taste for harmonious *tout ensemble*, even in unimportant things, as he has just shown by the edict that has gone forth from his hunting-boxes on the Bohemian frontier. Until quite recently the Amazons who assisted in the hunting of the wily fox and the light-footed deer were always present at the dinner after the day's work in the forests was done. The gentlemen had, of course, to don evening dress in deference to the fair ladies, and when, after dinner, they went out into the courtyard to inspect the bags, and to identify, according to custom, each his own special prey, they had to wear the woodman's knife at their side, and the hunter's hat, together with a frock-coat and a large white shirt-front studded with diamonds. "This looks ridiculous, inelegant," said the King, "and, since we could not be so impolite as to sit down to dinner with the ladies dressed in anything but broadcloth, we must henceforth, and with great regret, exclude them from the hunting-dinners."

These dinners, by the way, if eaten under the old-fashioned conditions, which are now to be revived, are extremely picturesque. All the huntsmen sit down to them in their hunting garments, the light brown trousers and waistcoat, green jacket, high riding-boots, and wide-brimmed soft felt hats. After dinner they all descend to where the result of the day's shooting is spread out, categorically and according to size, and glory in the sight before they return to the banqueting-hall to tell their sportsmen's tales. Those who have shot a stag wear a branch of fir in their hats, and a branch of oak adorns those who have killed, or think they have killed, a deer.

One of the most interesting personalities in the field of European journalism is Mrs. Crawford, Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, *Truth*, the *Weekly Dispatch*, and the *New York Tribune*. Mrs. Crawford is a brilliant example of her favourite theory, that there is nothing that a man can do that a woman cannot do, and there are some things that would be more difficult for a man to do than it would be for a woman. While still in her teens some private letters of hers fell into the hands of a London editor who was, says an American paper in a sketch of the brilliant journalist, so struck with their vivacity of style and originality of sentiment that he engaged her as a contributor to his paper. Promptly she set herself to work to master the science of politics, which topic is usually avoided by journalistic women as both complicated and uncongenial.

Mrs. Crawford has done many things which few men would do. She entered Paris during the Commune, and interviewed the Communist leaders as they sat in Council. No harm or insult was offered to the plucky little woman whose ready wit, natural intrepidity, and sympathy with the people were her only weapons. She has walked the wards of the cholera hospitals amid the dead and dying, and, prompted by the same journalistic instinct, has rushed at midnight through a thunderstorm, in satin slippers and a ball dress, to the nearest telegraph station to send a description of the dresses. Her social life is not less brilliant than her professional career. She was the intimate friend of Gambetta, the companion of Thiers and Louis Blanc, the friend of Barthelemy de St. Hilaire. Besides all this, she has been a happy wife and brought up four children, whose promise of success is apparent.

Madame de Bonnemain, Boulanger's companion in exile, visited Paris recently. She is described as looking pale and fatigued. Of her *amant* she said, "He is always young, and recent events have not altered his excellent health. As to the voyage in Italy, it has been abandoned, as the General fears that the Government would expel us as did the Belgian Government."

Mrs. Alice Shaw, the whistler, has gone to Russia, where she is to appear before the Imperial Court. She whistled for the last time before her journey at Mrs. "Charley" Matthews's pretty flat in Queen Anne's-mansions, where a select gathering of friends assembled to listen to her. Mrs. Shaw whistled a waltz by Chopin, a cradle song by Mr. Theo Warde, in a way which made one of the company remark that birds were not in it, but that for the future when people wanted to write sonnets to the nightingale they would address them to Mrs. Shaw. "Mrs. Charley" made an admirable hostess, and looked very well in a light grey dress with a full waistcoat of scarlet silk. Amongst those present were Lady Hilda Higgins, in a dark, tailor-made gown, with a white habit-shirt; Lady Hampson, in terra-cotta cashmere trimmed with oriental embroidery; Mrs. Lynn Lynton, Mr and Mrs. Bancroft, Mr. Arthur Stirling (in deep mourning), and a number of other interesting folk.

A portrait of Mr. Robert Buchanan, poet, novelist, journalist, dramatist, critic, editor, &c., who is always more or less before the public and the critics, appears in this month's number of *Our Celebrities*. We learn that Mr. Buchanan is "English by birth, but strictly Scottish by descent." Further that "Mr. Buchanan is an ardent sportsman and sailor, and has written largely (though anonymously) on yachting, shooting, and salmon fishing. In politics he is an advanced Liberal, and strongly advocates free thought and free speech in everything"—particularly, we may add, on the part of critics. It is not so generally known that Mr. Buchanan always welcomes criticism, and never adapts.

It will be remembered that just before President Carnot's election in France considerable fear was felt less Jules Ferry, the unpopular author of the Tonquin war, should obtain the majority of votes. Among those who betrayed the most feeling on the subject was a well-known inventor, M. Aubertin; in fact, he proved the reality of his sentiments by attempting to lynch M. Ferry as he was walking up and down with some of his Parliamentary colleagues in the Salle des Pas Perdues. Immediately incarcerated, without option of trial in Bicetre, the great French lunatic asylum, M. Aubertin spent thirty-four long months trying to get some kind of hearing. The most he obtained was being occasionally allowed out for a few days to take his walks abroad. Just now he is in London, and talks as if he meant to stay.

Though speaking highly of the doctors individually the story of the way in which he has been treated would fill a volume and form a strange commentary on France's Republican laws, where the liberty of her citizens is concerned.

One of the best sayings in Froude's "Beaconsfield" is Disraeli's comment on the death of the Prince Imperial in Zululand. "A remarkable people the Zulus; they defeat our generals; they convert our bishops; they have settled the fate of a great European dynasty." This is an excellent mot, but it is no better than one characteristic saying of the late Professor Thorold Rogers. "There are three classes of people," he said, "whom I always avoid—a bishop, a lawyer with a theological twist, and a Christian hero."

THE Maharajah of Mysore has given his assent to two Regulations. The one declares the Imperial standard yard for the United Kingdom to be the legal standard measure of length in Mysore, and the other consolidates and amends the law relating to loans of money by Government for agricultural improvements.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little Cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per Bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Iran, 2,316 tons, Captain A. Delargy, sailed yesterday for Karachi in ballast, and Mr. Frank M. Flower, as cabin passenger.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship, Roma, 1,642 tons, Captain A M Rait, sailed yesterday for Rangoon and Moulmein with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steam-ship Nadir, 2,041 tons, Captain W Mason, will sail to-day for Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo, and 4 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Hesper, 1,766 tons, Captain Wm. Louttit, arrived in harbour yesterday from Middlesborough (23rd October), with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham & Co.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Java, 913 tons, Captain R. J. Rickford, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Coast Ports, with a general cargo. Mr. Tomlinson, Revd, Kinder, Mr. and Mrs. Brito as cabin and 31 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Nowshera, 1,938 tons, Captain M. D. Blott, arrived in harbour yesterday from Melbourne, (25th October), with 403 horses and and a few packages of tallow and biscuit. Mr. and Mrs. Baldock and infant, and T. E. Weekes as cabin and 9 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Kt Errant ..	2240	Mathew	A	K Nixon & Co.
,, Nubia	3551	Knox	B	W & A Graham&Co
,, Sculptor			C	B & P S N Co
,, C of Dublin..	21 0	Campbell....	D	Sir Charles & Co.
,, Oriental	1040	Forbes	H	B I S N Co.
,, Taif	878	Robinson	F	Hajee Cassum.
,, Dunkeld	18 6	Cumming	K	J Mackintosh & Co.
,, Mayfield....	1725	Fleming	N	T Morrison.
,, Suez	1366	Wood.....	P	J Mackintosh. & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
,, Oriental	2711	Stewart.....	1	P & O S N Co
,, D Baldnino..	3944	Cruciani	3	F. Bozzoni.
,, Bormida	1499	Gavazzo	3	F Bozzoni.
,, Nowshera ..	1938	Blott	6	B I S N Co.
,, Imperator ..	2441	Bechtinger..	7	A-H Lloyd's S N Co.
,, Busheer	538	Rothwell	9	B I S N Co.
,, Deccan.....	2022	Beard	10	Hajee Cassum
,, Tanjore	1404	Raffin	11	Hajee Cassum
,, Europa.....	1433	Jones	12	K Nixon & Co.
,, Kirby Hall..	1688	Phillips.....	13	E Bates & Co.
,, Glasgow	800	Nacoda.....	15	Allana Munji & Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	Nowshera (s)	Blott	Melbourne, Oct 25.
,,	Hesper (s)	Louttit	Middlesborough, Oct. 23.
	Java (s).....	Rickford	Calcutta, Nov 2.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Teheran (s)	Sams	China, &c.
	Iran (s)	Delargy	Karachi.
	Roma (s)	Rait	Rangoon, &c.

The steamer Nadir, Captain Mason, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Inchlon, for Antwerp and Dunkirk.
,, Europa, for Port Said.
,, Karagola, for Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 23.—Steamers Clan Matheson, Shannon, Nevasa and Malda.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Nov		
25	Clan Matheson s	Calcutta.
	Secundra s	Nogapatam.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 27.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Dublin s—1 hogshead whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Kirby Hall s—100 cases school slates, E Dawoodbhoy; 250 boxes barsoap, K Essajee; 10 casks spindle oil, C Macdonald and Co; 150 cases school slates, and 6 bales printing paper, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 125 boxes bar soap, C Allibhoy; 25 hogsheads ale, Treacher and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Oriental s—10 cases musical instruments &c., S Rose and Co; 14 books, &c, Thacker and Co; 23 bales printing paper, The *Times of India*; 7 cases oilmenstores, C Dadabhoy; 208 packages provision, &c., Treacher and Co; 11 cases books, Bombay Circulating Library; 4 cases books, The Bombay Tract and Book Society; 26 packages medicine &c, Treacher and Co.

Sutlej s—33 cases provisions, Dolla Manchund; 7 cases soap, E Abdoolrehim; 115 cases wines, D Cowasjee.

Arcadia s—20 cases champagne, 11 cases liquors and 2 hogsheads claret, Finlay Muir and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Kirby Hall s—100 cases brandy, D Cowasjee; 45 cases brandy, B and A Hormusjee.

D Balduine s—25 cases claret, Geo Lockhart and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Henzeda s—51 cases window glass, M Kaderbhoy.

FROM MARSEILLES.

D Balduino s—70 packages provision, &c, Bolton and Co; 2 hogsheads claret, F L Bathboi.

FROM GENOA.

D Balduino s—48 packages cheese and butter and 60 packages claret, L G Inzoli.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—11 cases silvered sheet-glass, S Essajee; 15 cases lamps, E Peermahomed; 244 packages writing and printing papers, S C and S Dawood; 24 cases lamps, R Ditmar; 25 cases writing paper, E M Abdoolally and Co; 38 bales printing, Volkart Brothers.

Maria Teresa s—2 cases Haberdasherry, N S Pochajee and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Kirby Hall s—52 packages clocks, Byramjee Shapoorjee.

FROM BATOUM.

Hebe s—2,000 cases kerosene oil, The Bombay Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Dunkeld s—200 bales cotton, B Samjee and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat Beyts Craig and Co; 3,000 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

Nubia s—62 bales wool, C Vasanjee; 64 bales wool, Benn Ashley and Co; 64 bales wool, Kaka Khoosal; 56 bales wool, T Chimandas,

City of Dublin s—3 cases shawls Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

Kirby Hall s—450 bales wool, G Toolseedas; 1,000 cwts wheat, H Govindjee; 4,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, John Fachiri; 2,000 cwts wheat, T Lalljee; 2,000 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co; 900 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Assam s—27½ cwts ivory, Sir Tharia Topen; 7¼ cwts ivory, Purshotum Khoosal; 5½ cwts ivory, Nanjeebhoy Meanee; 12¼ cwts ivory, E Passin and Co.

Suez s—41 cwt horns, B Esmail; 3 bales woollencarpets, Hajee Sajeen Lalljee and Co; 9 bales hides, B Sajeen; 7½ cwt peacock feathers, C Vursee; 1,558 cwt castorseed, Esmall Ellias; 36 cwt bees wax, R Maneckjee; 750 cwts crushed bones, R Fazul.

Oriental s—2,000 cwts wheat, Erusthansen and Co; 1,575 cwts myrabolams, Beyts Craig and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Kt Errant s,—2,001 cwt linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Nubia s—990 cwt groundnuts, John Fachiri.

Assam s—box silver coins, (Rs. 7,100) The Comptoir National d Escompte de Paris.

FOR GENOA.

D. Balduino s—50 bales cotton, Lyon & Co.

FOR NAPLES.

D. Balduino s—400 bales cotton, The Bombay Company

FOR PORT SAID.

Europa s—6,700 cwt wheat, Ralli Brothers.

Hebe s—64,000 cwt wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—210 bales cotton, A Blaschcck and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Imperator s—100 bales cotton, Durst and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bormida s—500 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 225 tons, old iron, R Tyebjee and Co; 640 cwts sandalwood, 700 cwts raisin and 200 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 455 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 300 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 50 bales twist, J Peerbhoy and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bormida s—86 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 1,759 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 800 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 100 bales twist, C Ebram.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Lindulla s—176 bales cotton, R Luchmandass.

MR. BALDWIN LATHAM, who is to examine and report upon the sanitary condition of Calcutta, will come direct to India by the P. and O. steamer Ganges, having abandoned his intention of visiting Cairo *en route*.

NOTICES.

SECOND HAND PIANOS.

Taken in exchange and put in good order.

Square Piano, by Collard and Collard.....	Rs.	350
Sympathetic Square Piano, by Shiedmayer and Soehne.....	,,	650
Solid Square Piano by Shiedmayer and Soehne.	,,	450
Square Piano, by Soundy.....	,,	500
Cottage Piano, by Marcks and Co.....	,,	550
Bijou Cottage, full Compass	,,	350
Camp Piano 5 Octaves	,,	240
Semigrand Piano, by Enard.....	,,	350
Semigrand Piano, by Broadwood.....	,,	400
Semigrand Piano, by Soundy	,,	850

Please Address—

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
No. 1, ASH LANE & 43, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE

BEECHAM'S PILLS

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness; Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Beecham's Magic Cough Pills

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find **Beecham's Pills** the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

Notice.—Messrs. NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & Co will forward, on receipt of letters, Sample Boxes of the Pills at the following rates:—

9½d. size, 8 annas per box 1s. 1½d. size, 14 annas per box; 2s. 9d. size, 2 Rupees per box. These rates do not include the cost of postage, which will be added to the amount.

Chemists and Storekeepers can obtain the whole, sale Rates on application.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Sole Agents for India:

NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & CO.,

Wholesale Depôt, 35, Clive Street, Calcutta.

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD!

ABBEY'S
EFFERVESCENT
POTASH

COOLING! INVIGORATING! REFRESHING!

IMPROVES... ... Complexions.
PREVENTS... ... Sea Sickness.
PREVENTS ... Fever.
CURES ... ... Skin Diseases.
CURES ... ... Liver Affections.
CURES ... ... Rheumatism.
CURES ... ... Indigestion.
CURES ... ... Headache.
CURES ... ... Biliousness.

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD!

ABBEY'S
EFFERVESCENT
POTASH

COOLING! INVIGORATING! REFRESHING!

It is in the form of a Powder, and when mixed with water makes a cooling and refreshing drink.

MARIE ROSE says:—"I have used your Effervescent Potash with remarkable results. It is really wonderful."

DR. CHAS. R. DAVIDSON, M.D., says:—"I find Abbey's Potash to be a nice and palatable form of medicine for Indigestion and for purifying the blood in rheumatism and febrile states of the system.

Testimonials also from SIMS REEVES, CHRISTINE NILSSON, ELLEN TERRY, Drs. THOS. E. LOVEGROVE, M.R.C.S., G. B. FRIER and many other eminent persons.

Guaranteed to keep fresh in any climate.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMA,
CHARLES COX & Co., 4, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

NOTICE.—Abbey's Effervescent Potash can be obtained at all Chemists and Bazaars throughout India, or from the Wholesale Agents, CHARLES COX & Co., and PHILLIPS & Co., at Rs. 2 per large bottle including V.-P. Post. Shopkeepers can obtain wholesale rates upon application. (235c—C)

May also be had retail from the following Chemists in Bombay:—Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., THOMSON & TAYLOR, FERNANDES & Co., WRIGHT & Co., ESPLANADE PHARMACY and others, and from Native Druggists in the Bazaar, and also from D. MACROPOLO & Co., Cigar Merchants Meadow Street.

TIVOLI BEER.

"NON PLUS ULTRA" (Eagle Brand).

Per case of 4 doz. quarts. Rs. 22.

Per case of 4 doz. pints, Rs. 16.

IN WHITE GLASS BOTTLES.

Pleasant, Light, and Wholesome, Pronounced to be THE BEST BEER yet imported into the country.

FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED EVERY FORTNIGHT.

Special Terms for Messes, Clubs, &c.

WILLIAM GROSSMANN,
105-106, Medows Street, Bombay.

SOLE AGENT for the Bombay Presidency.

To be had also of ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

Wholesale by POPULAR R. M. COMPANY, Medows Street, Bombay.

ASTHMA CURED!

MUNK'S MAGNETIC ASTHMA BALSAM is the King of all Asthma and Cough Remedies. Gives instantaneous relief. Prompt, safe, and sure.

Retail at Rs. 2. By all Chemists, Bombay.

Rs. 2-4 of all Chemists. Wholesale, POPULAR R. M. Co., Medows Street, Bombay.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION.

Every Candidate who has the least likelihood of getting nervous at the time of Examination should lose no time to use SQUIBB'S BRACE-UP CORDIAL. Nerve and Brain Tonic.

Helps memory. Restores Vitality, and Strengthens Brain Power.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT!!!

REAL MANILLA CIGARS.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Manilla Cigar No. 1.....per 100	6	0	Manilla Cigar, No. 3.....per 100	4	0
Do. do. No. 2.....per 100	5	0	Do. Cheeroot No. 2.....per 100	5	0

THESE CIGARS are carefully selected and packed in boxes o 100 by our Agent at Manilla, and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at LOWER RATES than any other firm in India.

N. B. DANTRA AND CO.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.

ELECTROTECHNICAL DEPARTMENT,
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

is absolutely necessary for the preservation of Health.

YOU cannot overstate its great value in keeping the BLOOD PURE; as a means of keeping the system clear, and thus taking away the groundwork of Malarious Diseases, BLOOD POISONS, and all Liver Complaints, or as a HEALTH-GIVING, REFRESHING, COOLING, and INVIGORATING BEVERAGE, or as a gentle Laxative or Tonic in the various forms of Indigestion ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" is invaluable.

IT IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE AND CURE FOR

Biliousness.	Sick Headache.	Unnatural Excitement.
Mental Depression.	Giddiness.	Errors in Diet.
Skin Eruptions.	Liver Derangements.	Thirst, &c.
Constipation.	Feverishness.	Impure Blood.

A SPARKLING AND REFRESHING DRAUGHT.—Notwithstanding its medicinal value, the "FRUIT SALT" must be looked upon as essential as breathing fresh air, or as a simple and safe beverage under ALL CIRCUMSTANCES, and may be taken as a sparkling and refreshing draught in the same way as Lemonade, Soda Water, Potass Water, &c., only it is much cheaper and BETTER, IN EVERY SENSE OF THE TERM, TO AN UNLIMITED EXTENT.

HEALTHY BILE.—When the liver is not making healthy bile, or insufficient quantity, the blood becomes impure—the groundwork of disease, and produces constipation, dyspepsia, biliousness, headache, &c. ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" is the best remedy.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" *versus* BRANDY.—"There were a few attacks of mild dysentery, brought mainly on by ill-considered devotion to brandy, or biliousness produced by the same cause. For the latter we used ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' which is simply invaluable."—*Coral Lands*, Vol. I.

HOT COUNTRIES.—ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, &c.—"I have personally used ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' and know it not alone to be excellent, but really invaluable. Especially must this be the case in the hot countries of the East, where Acidity of the Stomach, Biliousness, and Fevers are so common."—J. M. PEEBLES, M.D., Author of *Around the World*, *Travels in Polynesia*, *China*, *India*, *Arabia*, *Egypt*, &c., &c.

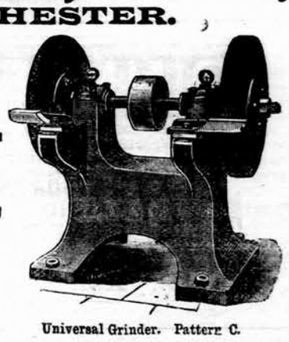
THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.—"A new invention is brought before the public, and commands success. A score of *abominable imitations* are immediately introduced by the unscrupulous, who, in copying the original closely enough to deceive the public, and yet not so exactly as to infringe upon legal rights, exercise an ingenuity that, employed in an original channel, could not fail to secure reputation and profit."—ADAMS.

CAUTION.—*Legal Rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each bottle and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a* WORTHLESS IMITATION. *Sold by all Chemists, &c. Prepared only at* ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, Pomeroy St., London, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

LUKE & SPENCER, LIMITED,

ARDWICK, MANCHESTER.

Manufacturers of
Improved Patent Consolidated
EMERY DISCS.



Universal Grinder. Pattern C.

GRINDING AND POLISHING MACHINERY,
For Engineers, Machinists, Tool Makers, &c., &c.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.

PRIZE MEDALS:
Amsterdam, 1883; International Inventions (London), 1885.

ACTON & BORMAN'S

SPECIALITIES:
"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,
IN 3d PACKET AND 6d IN 2s 6d TINS EVERYWHERE
"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD
IN 1s BOXES, 1s 6d & 2s ONE TRIAL SOLICITED
"GENUINE" EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS
"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER
BLOCK BLACK LEADS, KNIFE BOARDS, &c
72, SHOE LANE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1781.

MANUFACTURERS OF EMERY ESPECIALLY FOR HULLING AND CLEANING RICE.

NOTICES.

GOLD MEDAL PARIS, 1889,

These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality; for sixty-five years universally styled the "Best in the World."

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores,
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Cures the Blood from all impure matter From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

"It is entirely free from any poison or metallic impregnation, does not contain any injurious ingredient and is a good safe, and useful medicine.—ALFRED SWAINE TAYLOR, M.D., F. R. S., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology."

"The Hon. Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy of India prescribes Clarke's Blood Mixture largely, and speaks highly of its efficacy in skin affections, &c. On this account we wrote asking if you could supply the Mixture for dispensing purposes."—Letter from A. John & Co., Druggists, &c., Agra, India, June, 1888.

West Cowes, Isle of Wight, September, 1888.

"Dear Sirs,—Through the use of your excellent Clarke's Blood Mixture the large red pimples which covered my face are fast disappearing. For a long time I put up with the discomfort of these pimples thinking that nothing would do any good. At last I was persuaded to try your medicine, and now I have taken one bottle they are rapidly vanishing. It cannot be too highly recommended, and I am most grateful. I will tell all my friends about it, but they really do not require telling because they can see the difference for themselves. You may publish this if needful.—I am, gratefully yours,

"ISLA GERALDINE RIPON."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark "BLOOD MIXTURE."

CAUTION.

Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

SAFEST DRINK
IN A HOT CLIMATE

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL
AND
FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE
AT THE
CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

THOMAS D. MARSHALL AND BURT,
444, OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

BOOTS POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots.	Superior in style and refinement in quality.	Fine quality we can produce.
Patent Elastic Dress Boots.		
Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf.	20s.	35s.
Balmoral Boots.		
Button Boots.		

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS,

ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

Excellent quality, much approved...	18s. 6d.
Very superior	21s. 6d.
Finest possible quality	26s. 6d.
Satin Kid, and Patent "Louise" Evening Shoes	10s. 6d.
Morocco Oxford House Shoes ...	5s. 6d.
Do. do. with French Heels	7s. 6d.
New Slipper for Ladies, cool material, soft and pretty	4s. 6d

FOR LONG WALKS.

HYGEIA BOOTS,
(*Registered*)
with specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials and Form.

LADIES' 30s. GENTLEMEN'S 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every Order *accompanied by remittance for the price nett*, will be sent POST PAID, and, if possible, despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved T. D. M. and B. are making Children's boots on the same principle.

A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Patterns should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.

Remittances may be made in Government of India notes, which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
444, OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

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NOTICES.

SANTAL-MIDY

The pure Essence of Santal obtained by Midy's process from the best Mysore wood.

SANTAL-MIDY entirely different from the santal oil of the Indian Bazars, is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb, or injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences.

SANTAL-MIDY cures all derangements of the urinary organs in either sex in 48 hours.

SANTAL-MIDY is contained in small round Capsules, each of which bears the name..... MIDY in black letters, without which none are genuine.

SANTAL-MIDY Beware of imitations, all other Capsules or mixtures contain impurities, resins, oils &c. and are worse than useless.

SANTAL-MIDY is sold by all druggists and medicine dealers throughout the world.

PARIS, 8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

All suffering from **Catarrh, Consumption, Obstinate Coughs or Colds** and those affected with diseases of the **Chest, Lungs and Bronchial Tubes,** should take

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Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medecines have failed.

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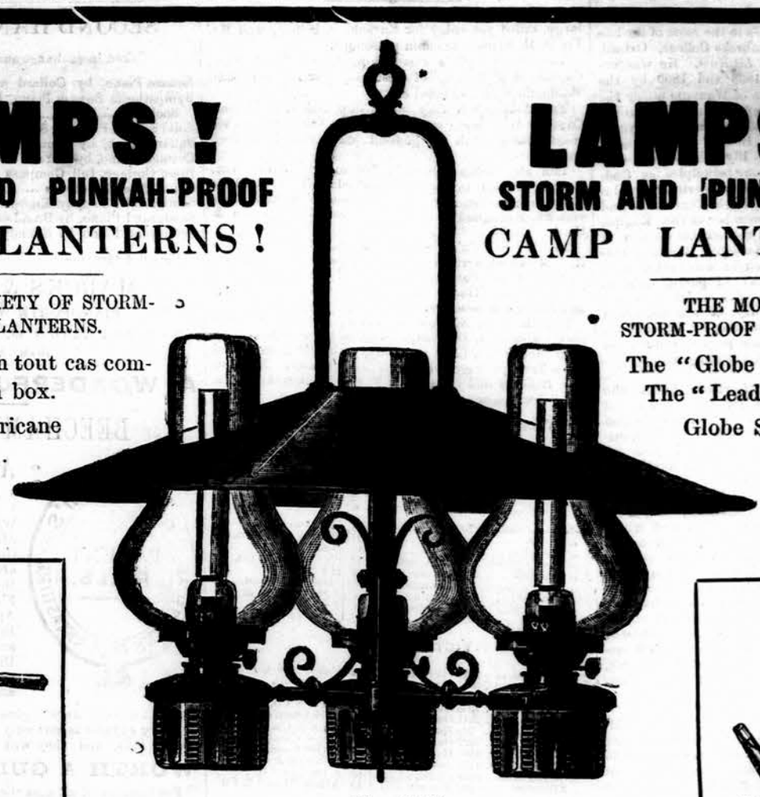

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